THE LITERARY DIGEST

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PUBLIC OPINION, *New York*, and CURRENT OPINION, *New York*, combined with THE LITERARY DIGEST

(Titles registered in the U. S. Patent Office)

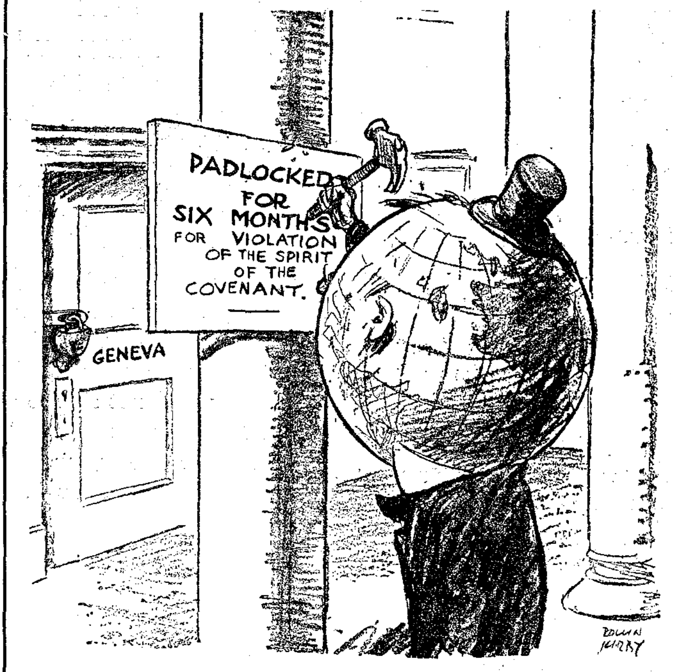
Vol. LXXXVIII, No. 13 New York, March 27, 1926 Whole Number 1875

TOPICS OF THE DAY

(This title registered in U. S. Patent Office)

GERMANY LEFT LINGERING AT THE GATE

THE "BEAUTIFUL SPRING" that was being promised for Europe by the optimists in the expectation of ratification of the Locarno compact at the March meeting of the League at Geneva vanished in a March storm, as hopes of early spring so often do, remarks one European writer. In this country editorial disappointment is strangely charged with contempt for the futile discussions in the Swiss city. The row over elections to the League Council seemed to the Hartford *Times* "a little too much like an election in a college fraternity"; to other editors it was reminiscent of city aldermanic deals over paving contracts and dingy manipulations in ward politics. As the Albany *Knickerbocker Press* saw it, "the janitor of the European House of Concord informed the French maid and the big roast-beef man from London that he was not to be bullied on this question of whether the delicatessen proprietor, the coffee man, and the guitar-player are to move in at the same time."


PADLOCKED FOR SIX MONTHS FOR VIOLATION OF THE SPIRIT OF THE COVENANT.
GENEVA
ROLLIN KIRBY

THAT'S THAT!

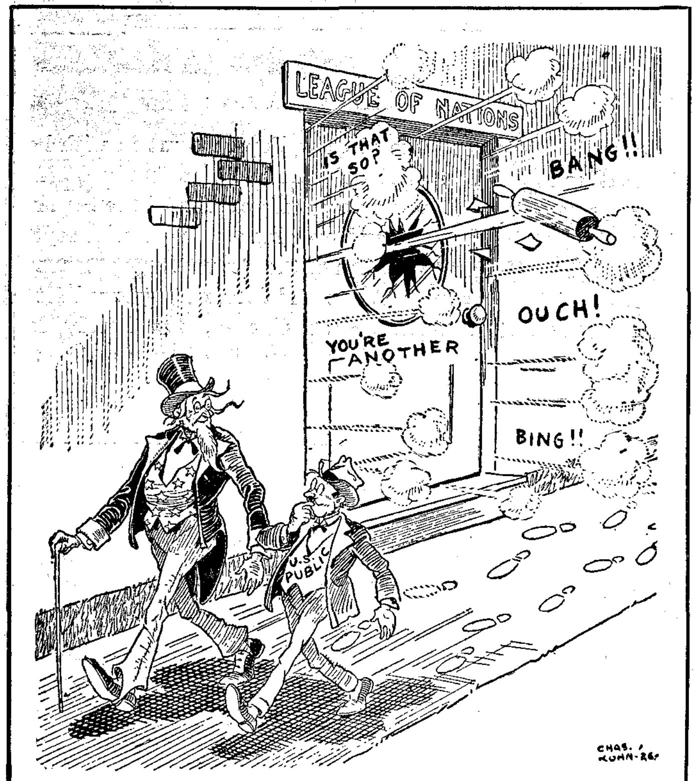
—Kirby in the New York *World*.

It will be remembered that part of the Locarno compact provided for the entrance of Germany into the League of Nations in a manner commensurate with her size, dignity and importance. This, of course, involved her becoming a permanent member of the Council with France, Great Britain, Japan and Italy. Czecho-Slovakia, Belgium, Sweden, Spain, Uruguay and Brazil are temporary members by election. Germany's entrance into the League would have been simple, the Locarno Powers being influential enough to secure the necessary majority vote in the League Assembly. But a change in the Council, the Upper House of the League legislature, requires a unanimous vote. Poland has long desired membership in the Council, and some time during the winter it was rumored about that French and British statesmen had given quiet assurances that something would be done for her. Whereupon, to restate briefly many an involved dispatch from Europe, Spain and Brazil decided that the March special meeting of the League would be a good time for them to urge their long-cherished desire to become permanent instead of mere temporary Council members. So, when Briand, Chamberlain, and the other diplomats met at Geneva, their problem was to persuade these ambitious Powers to back down, or persuade Germany to let one or more of these Powers come in with her. But neither result was attainable, and it was finally decided to lay the matter of Germany's entrance over until the September meeting of the League, and appoint a committee to report at that time on the reorganization of the Council.

Among all the gloomy speeches and interviews poured forth at Geneva, the hardly less mournful editorials in the papers of a dozen European capitals, and the editorial regrets voiced by many of our own journals, it is interesting to find one clear note of something akin to jubilation on the part of anti-League newspapers in this country. They generally agree that as the League has involved itself in an "unholy mess," what a grand good thing it is "we are out of it." A few sample sentences may suffice. The Boston *Transcript* is "more glad than ever that we are not in the League." "Well out of it," is the phrase repeatedly used by the Manchester *Union*. The New York *Sun* is "glad that America is not entangled in this mesh of foreign politics." The Washington *Post* now feels more than ever convinced that "the United States has no desire to join the great European Powers in forming a small ring for the purpose of gaining mutual advantages which are denied to nations outside of the monopoly." And what happened at Geneva can not fail, in the opinion of the Cincinnati *Enquirer*, "to give added strength to the position of the United States Senators and of many American citizens and publicists who declare that the United States must be kept free forever from any official association with the League of Nations."

Since this is the most cheerful note in the chorus of comment on the Geneva fiasco, it may well precede the chorus of lamentations. All the orators and chief protagonists on the last day of the Geneva meeting seemed to strike a tragic attitude. As one correspondent put it, "Chamberlain's monocled emotion and Briand's eloquence warmed the Assembly to the tepid enthusiasm appropriate to so funereal an occasion." The delegates, we are told, "appeared unable to decide whether they were assisting in a wake or in a wedding, and struck an attitude half-way between grief and enthusiasm applicable to either ceremony." Thus the curtain "dropt upon the closing act of the great Mello Franco—

wherein the Brazilian delegate, the villain of the piece, is triumphant over virtue as represented by Briand and Chamberlain, while the heavy Fathers, Luther and Stresemann, make grief-stricken exits." Newspaper readers will recall that Premier Briand (who had just been put back at the head of the French Government, largely to attend to this crisis) had worked out a compromise to which every one finally agreed but Brazil. But in spite of tremendous pressure, the Brazilian delegate, Mello Franco, held his ground. This tall, slender South American diplomat made his appearance on the rostrum at that dramatic final session to repeat the declaration that Brazil would veto Germany's entrance to the Council unless Brazil was also given a permanent seat, and to conclude—"the instructions of my Government are irrevocable and final." Then Austen Chamberlain had to announce that the unanimous affirmative vote being lacking, Germany could not be given a permanent Council seat at the March meeting. But tho he characterized this as a "tragedy," and "a bitter disappointment," he asserted his conviction that the September assembly would "see that great nation, Germany, assume her rightful place within the League of Nations." Then Premier Briand made an eloquent speech, paying tribute to Germany's good faith, declaring that "the work of Locarno has not been destroyed," and offering this resolution, which was later adopted:


LEAGUE OF NATIONS
IS THAT SO?
BANG!!
OUCH!
YOU'RE ANOTHER
BING!!
U.S. PUBLIC
CHAS. KUHN-26

EXCUSE OUR SMILE!

—Kuhn in the Indianapolis *News*.

> "The Assembly regrets that the difficulties so far encountered have not permitted attainment of the result for which it convened, and expresses the hope that before the ordinary September session these difficulties will be removed so as to make possible at that session the entry of Germany to the League of Nations."

Premier Briand in his final speech voiced his hope that changes could be made in the League Covenant to prevent a lone obstructionist from preventing action by the League Council, and to give the countries directly interested the deciding votes—so that "the thing which has happened to-day can never happen again." Foreign Secretary Chamberlain, whose tenure of office is said to be weakened by the unpopularity of his recent attitude among British voters, insists that while the unanimity rule may bring disappointments, nevertheless,

> "The existence of the League depends upon the maintenance of this rule. The world has not reached the place, if it ever will, where you can create a superstate exercising sovereign rights over all nations. I am convinced any attempt to govern by a majority vote would break down on the first serious case in which it was tried."

According to *The World's* correspondent in the French capital, Paris believes that:

> "Six months of delicate diplomatic negotiations are now before Europe as a result of the events in Geneva.
>
> "All the complications which may arise—disputes between Germany and Poland; the question of Austrian annexation to Germany; all the accidental material for conflict which lies about untranquilized Central Europe—are seen as greater possibilities for trouble than they were before.
>
> "The solidarity shown by the signers of the Locarno treaties is the one reassuring thing in a situation the importance of which no one attempts to hide."

As the Geneva tragedy is envisaged at long range from across the Atlantic, there is a remarkable lack of unanimity as to just who is the villain. A typical editorial blaming Brazil appears in the Minneapolis *Tribune*. We are told that:

> "The rehabilitation of Europe means nothing to Brazil; the gratification of a childish whim means everything. According to statesmanship as it is visualized along the Amazon, Locarno deserves to be wrecked and Europe deserves to be ruined if Brazil is not given the same seat which another country on her own hemisphere thought so highly of that she refused it as a gift."

As if in reply to such criticism, we note the declaration of President Bernardes, of Brazil, to the effect that the Brazilian attitude "is a question of national honor." As delegate Mello Franco said at Geneva: "We should not lose from view that the admirable work of Locarno should enter into the framework of the League, not that of the League into the political construction of Locarno." By these words, explains a New York *World* correspondent, "he was telling the Locarnoists that they had gone too far when they promised Germany special consideration, which they were not able to give."

But the great stumbling-block at Geneva, in the opinion of several of our editors, was Germany's objection to any enlargement of the League Council. As the Ogden *Standard Examiner* asks: "If generous treatment has brought Germany to the portals of the League, why should Germany object to the coming in of others?" And the Troy *Record* is one of a group of papers which interpret Germany's attitude as one of willingness to disrupt the Locarno understanding "unless it gets its pound of flesh out of it."

And there are American editors which find their own country at least partly to blame for the failure of the March meeting at Geneva. The Grand Rapids *Press* is persuaded by the events of the last few weeks that the League as a peace agency was seriously weakened "when Mr. Wilson refused to meet the republican reservation forces half-way and establish us at Geneva." And a pro-Wilson daily, the Raleigh *News and Observer*, declares that the evils that may follow the failure of the Geneva meeting "would have been averted if America had followed Woodrow Wilson and William Howard Taft, instead of Henry Cabot Lodge and George Sylvester Viereck."

Correspondents of several New York papers heard rumors at Geneva that the Italian Government was partly responsible for the Geneva failure, through its backing up of Brazil. But, we read in a New York *World* dispatch, "while Italy is openly accused of being hostile both to continuation of the League and fulfilment of the Locarno treaties, soberer opinion blames the blundering of Chamberlain and the overanxiety of France to pack the Council. Chamberlain's own view is that artificially promoted public opinion in various countries, intended to bolster national aspirations, became so strong it dictated to Governments instead of becoming their servant."

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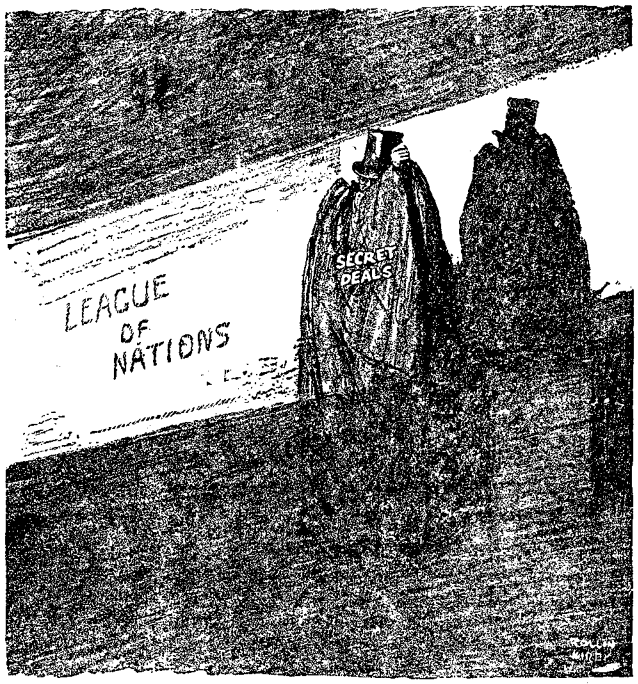
By far the greater number of our editorial commentators consider the diplomats of Locarno to be chiefly responsible for the temporary collapse of their own plans. The entire issue of Council membership "should have been raised and settled at Locarno," thinks the Brooklyn *Eagle;* "in the placid atmosphere surrounding that negotiation it would have been easy to brush away the additional difficulty." Similarly to the Norfolk *Virginian-Pilot,* "it would seem that the promise to Germany should have been preceded by some understanding with the non-Locarno members of the Council that they would vote to make it effective." The New York *Evening World* and St. Louis *Post-Dispatch* are inclined to believe the rumors that Premier Briand and Sir Austen Chamberlain "entered into some sort of agreement behind Germany's back relative to Poland, Spain, and Brazil." And that, says the New York paper, "was secret diplomacy at its old miserable tricks."

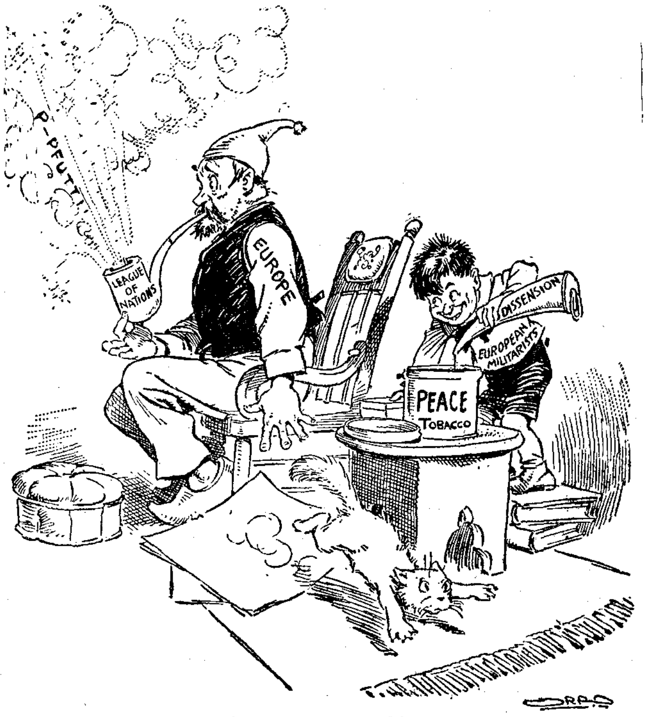
Leaving the question of responsibility, we find an equal lack of agreement among our editors over the seriousness of the blow to League prestige which was administered at Geneva. The anti-League Cincinnati *Enquirer* insists that "the vaunted League of Nations is facing veritable dissolution." The New York *Sun* similarly declares that it "has faced its first great crisis and has failed. Confronted with a job of the first importance, it found itself impotent and has been forced to adopt the weak man's universal resort in such emergencies—procrastination." For the first time, notes the New York *Evening Post,* "both Council and Assembly, facing a capital question, have tossed up the sponge and accepted defeat. A load was put on the League organization which its machinery could not bear. The fact remains that the League has met a dramatic and miserable failure; has sustained a body blow."

Yet, without denying the blow to the League's prestige, the New York *Times* agrees with Sir Austen Chamberlain that much remains secure:



EXPOSED!
—Kirby in the New York *World.*

> "The Locarno treaties stand intact. Between France and Germany the relations are more cordial than at any time since the war. All the signatories to the Locarno treaties unite in declaring their intention to abide by them, and to wait in patience until their execution is made complete by the admission of Germany to the League of Nations next September. When such great hopes can be signalized, it is out of place to speak of the Geneva meeting of the League as an entire failure.
>
> "No power or function of the League of Nations is permanently impaired by what has taken place. Should another threatened collision like the recent one between Greece and Bulgaria occur, there is no doubt that the Council of the League would act as promptly and as successfully as it did in that case. Above all, the League retains its great usefulness as a place where the nations of the world can meet to consult for the peace and well-being of all."



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FIREWORKS IN THE PIPE OF PEACE
—Orr in the Chicago *Tribune.*

Perhaps it was a good thing that the various secret agreements were discust and brought into the light of day at Geneva, says the New York *Journal of Commerce:*

> "Hereafter, if the League is to function at all it is evident that the 'tone' will not be given altogether by a small inner circle of Allied Powers.
>
> "A genuine victory has been won at Geneva over the protagonists of the old-style secret diplomacy."

And friends of the League are very much encouraged because there was so much fighting at Geneva. It shows, according to the Philadelphia *Evening Public Ledger,* that the League "is healthy enough to have become a storm center." "One of the best indications of the vitality of an institution," contends the Boston *Globe,* "is the intensity with which those concerned argue over important changes." Speaking of the League, the Newark *News* remarks that "the scramble for seats keeps it a human institution, throbbing with life, depended upon as the final arbiter of international difficulties" Two things are obvious to the Chicago *Evening Post:*

> "First, that the publicity which the play of world politics gets through the League is an excellent thing as a means of checking intrigue and promoting understanding; second, that an organization which evokes such eagerness as Poland has shown for membership, and such active playing of the game as has been evident on the part of France and Italy and other countries, is manifestly not a dying, nor a valueless organization."

And this last thought is repeated in varying phraseology by several dailies. "Nations do not fight for representation in a dead or decaying organization," avers the Pittsburgh *Post,* and the Cleveland *Press* has "yet to hear of any crowding to get aboard a sinking ship."

WADSWORTH REED LA FOLLETTE ROBINSON BRUCE

MEMBERS OF THE SENATE COMMITTEE WHICH WILL INVESTIGATE THE TARIFF COMMISSION

From left to right, they are: Senator James W. Wadsworth, Jr., Republican of New York. (Photograph copyrighted by Underwood and Underwood.) 2. Senator David A. Reed, Republican of Pennsylvania. (Copyrighted by Clinedinst, Washington.) 3. Senator Robert M. La Follette, Progressive Republican of Wisconsin. (Copyrighted by John A. Glander, Manitowoc, Wis.) 4. Senator Joseph T. Robinson, Democrat of Arkansas. (P. and A. photograph.) 5. Senator William Cabell Bruce, Democrat of Maryland. (Copyrighted by Henry Miller News Picture Service.)

THE TARIFF COMMISSION UNDER FIRE

THINGS HAVE COME TO A PRETTY PASS, thinks the Baltimore *Sun*, an independent daily with Democratic leanings, "when it is necessary to name a fact-finding committee of the Senate to investigate a fact-finding commission of the Government." That such a pass has been reached in the affairs of the Tariff Commission is asserted by a large majority of the Democratic newspapers of the country and not a few independent editors, while so stanch a supporter of the Coolidge Administration as the Washington *Post* declares that "the Tariff Commission should be abolished." It was originally intended, says the Houston *Chronicle* (Ind. Dem.), that the Commission should take the tariff out of politics. It was to provide facts and make recommendations to the President on the raising or lowering of duties, according to the cost of production at home and abroad, "but the members have been no more able to agree on tariff problems than have the Republican and Democratic parties," notes this Texas paper. "Such recommendations as the Commission has made have been quietly overruled by President Coolidge, who preferred to follow his own ideas and the advice of his political allies."

The climax of a long Senate campaign to bring the tariff into the political picture during the coming Congressional campaign, and in a larger way in the 1928 Presidential campaign, is discerned by W. W. Jermane, Washington correspondent of the Seattle *Times*, in the recent adoption by the Senate of the Robinson resolution for a thorough investigation of the Commission. The resolution, which was passed by a revived Democratic-insurgent Republican coalition, we are told, will try to learn, among other things, "whether any attempt has been made to influence the official acts of members of said Commission by any official of the Government." This section of the Senate resolution, sponsored by Senator Norris, Republican of Nebraska, Washington correspondents agree, is aimed at President Coolidge, for Senator Norris charges that the President tried to control the actions of Tariff Commissioner Culbertson, and asked for Commissioner Lewis's resignation in advance of his recess appointment after his term expired. The resolution as finally adopted reads, in part:

> "Resolved, that a special committee composed of five Senators, three of whom shall be members of the majority and include one who is a Progressive Republican, and two of whom shall be members of the minority, said committee to be appointed by the Vice-President, is hereby authorized and directed to investigate the manner in which Section 315 (the flexible provision) of the Tariff Act of 1922 has been and is being administered. . . ."

The Republican Senators appointed by the Vice-President are Wadsworth of New York and Reed of Pennsylvania; La Follette of Wisconsin is the Progressive Republican, and Robinson of Arkansas and Bruce of Maryland the Democratic appointees. That there will be a political flavor to the investigation, during which the sugar tariff may supplant the oil investigation as a campaign issue, is predicted by Albert W. Fox, of the Washington *Post*, "especially since the Democrats, with the aid of Mr. La Follette, will have control of the inquiry, and President Coolidge and his Administration will be the targets for attack." As Richard V. Oulahan, Washington correspondent of the New York *Times*, explains:

> "It goes without saying that the Democrats and the so-called Progressive Republicans intend to exert themselves to the utmost to bring out the part alleged to have been played by President Coolidge with respect to the Tariff Commission. He has been charged on the Senate floor with having given William S. Culbertson a diplomatic office to get him off the Tariff Commission; that he endeavored to induce David J. Lewis, a Democratic member of the Commission, to hand in his resignation in advance, to be acted upon whenever the President thought fit; that he had a hand in the course of Henry H. Glassie, another Democratic member, who was accused of having sympathy with a high tariff on sugar, and with holding up the Commission's sugar report until after the last election.
>
> "The expectation, even certainty, is that in the hearings of the Senate Committee considerable attention will be devoted to an attempt to show that President Coolidge resorted to questionable methods with the purpose of controlling the recommendations of the Tariff Commission, which is supposed to reach its own conclusions as to whether the tariff should be increased or lowered on any particular article."

"That the Senate does not intend to ignore all the official improprieties charged against the President or his advisers is indicated by the vote in favor of an investigation," observes the Norfolk *Virginian-Pilot*, and we find other Democratic dailies such as the Providence *News*, Pittsburgh *Post*, Louisville *Times*, New York *World*, and Dallas *News* in favor of an inquiry into the Commission. "There are many reasons for thinking that the Tariff Commission needs to be investigated," maintains the New York *Journal of Commerce*, and the Chicago *Daily News* (Ind.) believes that "if the flexible tariff feature of the Fordney-McCumber tariff law has failed, the country should know why it has failed, and where the responsibility rests." As the Norfolk daily remarks:

> "In administering the flexible provisions, the Tariff Commission has displayed a favoritism wholly contrary to the theory of

the Act and inconsistent with the requirements of justice and fair play. That its actions have been influenced in no small degree by ranking members of the administrative hierarchy, including President Coolidge himself, was indicated by evidence submitted to the Senate in open session a few weeks ago. When it is remembered that the Tariff Commission is supposed to be an independent and non-partizan body exercising semi-judicial functions under the flexible tariff law, efforts to influence its decisions become matters of very serious concern. The Senate has acted with a high regard for public morality in ordering an investigation to determine to what extent such efforts have been made."

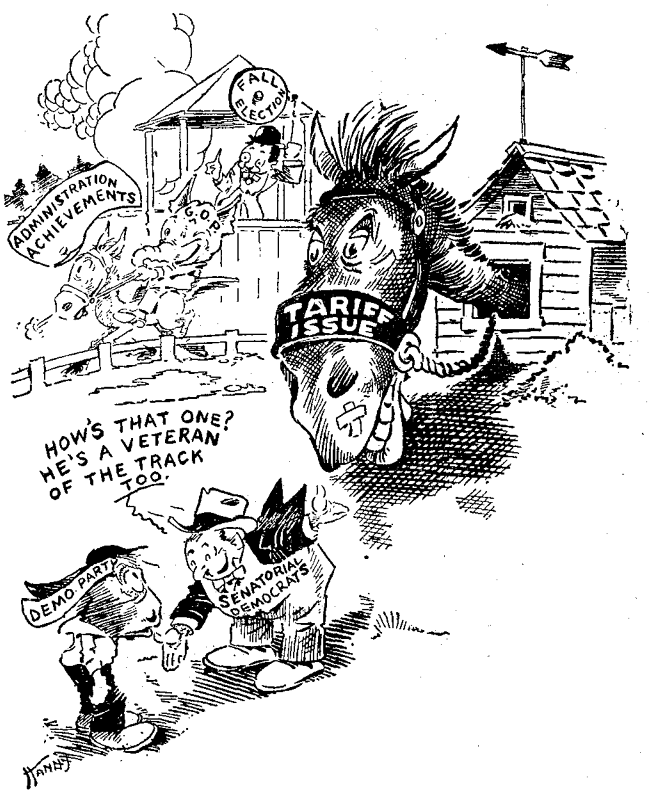
In the opinion of the Baltimore *Sun:*

"It may be the sensible thing to do is to count the Tariff Commission a hopeful experiment that has failed. But before that verdict is registered the country should know more about the causes of the failure. And those in charge of the pursuit of the causes should not become overly sensitive if the door of the White House happens to be reached. If the trail leads there, it should be followed unhesitatingly."

The opinion of the Commission held by the independent Syracuse *Herald* apparently is not very high, for it says:

"The Tariff Commission is composed of seven members, and it costs a good deal of money annually. Under the law, its function is to assist the President in determining whether any given tariff schedule is too high or too low to equalize the difference between the cost of producing the article in question and the cost in the chief competing foreign country. In conformity with the report of the Commission, the President is authorized to increase or decrease the tariff rate under investigation, but it is stipulated that the increase can not be more than 50 per cent. of the existing duty.

"In the more than three years of its existence, the Commission has made eight reports to the President on tariff schedules that were the subject of complaint. In six cases it recommended tariff increases, and the President issued the necessary order. In a seventh case, the outrageous sugar duties were the object of investigation, and here the Commission advised that they remain unaltered. In the eighth case, the Commission made a sensational concession to American consumers. It allowed American hunters to import Mexican quail free of duty. This stands as the only Commission ruling and the only executive order that did not increase or continue our existing tariff schedules.


FALL ELECTION
ADMINISTRATION ACHIEVEMENTS
G.O.P.
TARIFF ISSUE
HOW'S THAT ONE? HE'S A VETERAN OF THE TRACK TOO.
DEMO. PARTY
SENATORIAL DEMOCRATS
HANNY

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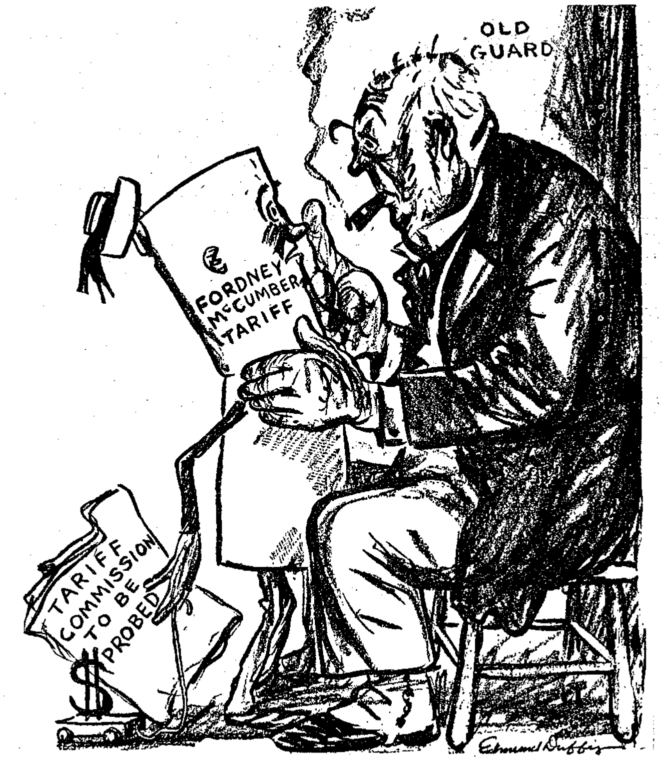
BACK TO THE OLD RELIABLE

—Hanny in the Philadelphia *Inquirer*.



SOMETHING TELLS ME THIS PROBE STUFF WON'T DO US NO GOOD, DEARIE

—Duffy in the Baltimore *Sun*.

"It is not surprizing, therefore, to find that Western Republicans from the agricultural sections, in and out of the Senate, have joined in the demand for a thorough investigation of the Tariff Commission's methods. The appropriation for its expenses this year is $721,000, and the Senate proposes to find out what measure of real benefit to the country is gained by that rather heavy outlay."

Another unfriendly newspaper, so far as the Commission is concerned, is the independent but pro-Administration Washington *Post*, which maintains that—

"The Tariff Commission has no excuse for existence, and it is to be hoped that the impending inquiry will convince Congress of the wisdom of abolishing the Commission.

"Congress is capable of gathering all the facts required for the making of tariffs. It can not delegate its tariff-making functions without running risk of having its law set aside as unconstitutional. Since the enactment of the elastic tariff clause the chief duty of the Tariff Commission has been to report facts upon which the President could raise or lower the tariff within certain limits. This procedure, from a political view-point, is pernicious, because it throws a responsibility upon the President which should be borne by the party that controls Congress.

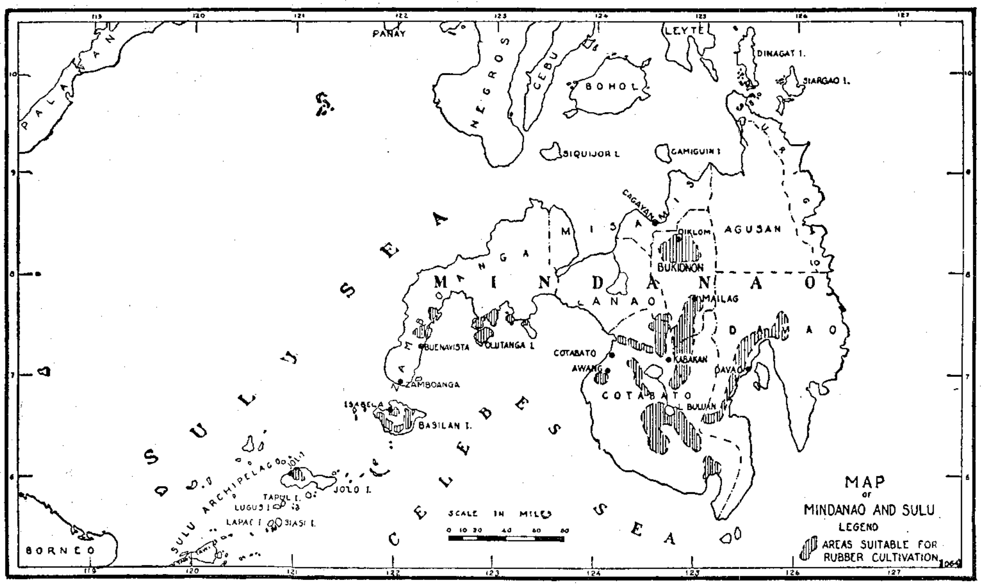
"The Tariff Commission, so far as it has any powers at all, is a form of bureaucracy which has no place in the American system. There are too many bureaus and commissions. Congress has attempted to shift duties to commissions and bureaus which it should perform itself. The Tariff Commission should be abolished."

The Cleveland *Plain Dealer*, on the other hand, while listed as an independent Democratic daily, believes that "the public, still possessing confidence in President Coolidge, will suspend judgment in this case until the facts are aired." The investigation has been brought about for political purposes, intimates this paper, and the Republican Pittsburgh *Gazette Times* bluntly charges that "the Democrats are hard up for campaign material," and adds:

"They will be welcome to all they can get by fair means with relation to the tariff. No Republican has anything to fear from an honest investigation of the Tariff Commission or of the allegations that have been brought that improper influences had been directed against it.

"But the judicious will mourn over the prospect created by the partizan order given for partizan purposes that the investigating committee shall be composed of two Republicans, two Democrats, and one insurgent Republican. The conclusions of the majority of a committee so composed can be accurately inferred now. As an investigation, the proceedings will be a farce. Instead of a quest for truth, the Democrats and their insurgent Republican colleague will conduct a 'prosecution.' The intent will be to discredit persons in high station, and, remembering similar 'prosecutions' in the recent past, we may be sure no scruples of decency or honor will deter the majority from going wherever malice and vindictiveness may beckon.

"Warned in advance, the country will be on its guard. It can be convinced of any truth which honest investigators may develop. But it will not permit itself to be misled on the important matter of the protective tariff by a partizan committee."



By courtesy of *The India Rubber World* (New York)

WHERE RUBBER CAN BE GROWN UNDER THE STARS AND STRIPES

[Showing areas suitable for rubber cultivation in the southern island of the Philippine group, as indicated on a map prepared by the United States Department of Commerce.

The Senate inquiry "looks like one of those useless investigations" to the Columbus *Ohio State Journal* (Rep.), and the Troy *Record* (Ind. Rep.), which considers the proposed Senate investigation merely a continuation of the political drive against the Coolidge Administration begun with the unsuccessful campaign for an inquiry into the aluminum "trust," says:

"The aluminum *opera bouffe* having fizzled out in the first act, it was logical to expect Coolidge opponents to cast around for another snare. The result is the tariff investigation resolution.

"But this is even more partizan on the face of it than was the aluminum tirade. In the first place, the support the resolution received discredits it. In the second place, its political complexion is highly colored by the amendment of Senator Norris, a radical Republican, which would authorize the investigation to deal specifically with the question whether any official of the Government sought to influence the official action of members of the Commission, and by what methods.

"This is too transparent not to be seen through by every mother's son who takes any interest whatsoever in government affairs. An investigation of the Tariff Commission might have been proper and, perhaps, helpful, altho even that is doubtful. But the adoption of the Norris amendment throws the investigation into politics and only too clearly points to the motive behind the resolution.

"There is no desire on the part of the average American voter to shield the Coolidge Administration from criticism of any kind—justified or unjustified. If the Tariff Commission is handpicked and irresponsive to economic facts and requirements, the public wants to know it. But it is useless to try to trick the public into lack of confidence in an administration as long as that administration proves its integrity, honesty, and administrative efficiency."

RUBBER FROM "OUR OWN" PHILIPPINES

"NO FOREIGN RUBBER MONOPOLY could harm us if we turned the Philippines to use for rubber production," exclaims the New York *Herald Tribune*, enlarging upon the suggestions in the report of the Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee of the House of Representatives, which upholds Mr. Hoover's charges of foreign monopoly and governmental price control. Washington correspondents cite these two committee recommendations: "production of required raw commodities by this country either under its own flag or in suitable foreign countries which would agree not to interrupt free trading," and "amendment, either by the Philippine Legislature or the United States Congress, of existing laws which now limit land holdings to 2,500 acres, a condition that is keeping American capital from the islands." Here is a simpler remedy than such other committee suggestions as restricting loans to countries that maintain price controls or legislative retaliation as a last resort, according to the *Herald Tribune;* it "has the merit of not affecting international relations in any way." The one island of Mindanao, as large as the State of Indiana, it is said, can grow all the rubber we need; the greater part of it is public domain of the United States and Congress can change the land laws so as to permit holdings of plantation size if the Philippine Legislature is unwilling to do so.

Manila correspondence to the Baltimore *Sun* reports that Senate President Manuel Quezon, independence leader, "who controls the situation," has announced that the Philippines public land act will not be amended to favor big American companies whose influence he fears.

"If the doors are opened to development of the rubber industry on United States public domain in the Philippine Islands they will have to be opened by Congress." Governor-General Wood has been quoted as saying, "I am perfectly confident that rubber can be grown as successfully in the Philippines as coconuts and will greatly benefit the people. There is no reason to believe Filipino farmers can not grow it as profitably and successfully as the natives of Sumatra and Borneo."

Philippine Progress, the bulletin published in New York by the American Chamber of Commerce of the Philippine Islands, features an address of J. M. Switzer, former president of the Pacific Commercial Company at the National Republican Club of New York. He declares that the Philippines if developed could produce all the rubber, coffee and hemp consumed in the United States, and retention of the islands is necessary as a bar to foreign discriminatory tariffs. "European countries own 59 per cent. of the tropical countries, 40 per cent. are independent and less than two-thirds of 1 per cent. is owned by the United States. The tropics will be the great future sources of food supplies and raw materials, yet there are those who urge the United States to get rid of its greatest tropical possession, the Philippines."

The New York *Herald Tribune* finds that the possibility of

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large-scale rubber production in the Philippines has a distinct bearing on the Filipino campaign for independence:

> "Continuation of the restriction on land holdings is a part of the Meztizo campaign to keep American capital out of the islands. If the Philippines become rich and prosperous and the seat of an invaluable rubber industry, the dream of native independence will fade away. Congress holds in its own hands the power to launch such an industry, and thus to protect the American public from the abuses of alien control of one of the most essential of the world's raw materials. What a contribution to our economic self-sufficiency that power is! Yet only ten years ago President Wilson almost succeeded in persuading Congress to pass a joint resolution requiring American renunciation of sovereignty and evacuation of the Philippines!"

A critical glance at the House report comes from the New York *Journal of Commerce*, which says that "many of our politicians have long been building up straw men of foreign raw materials which they now find it hard to tear down. Why all this righteous wrath because foreign peoples are actually succeeding in accomplishments that many of our own citizens would give their eyeteeth to be able to do?" The House Committee report is "an impotent conclusion," we read; about the only things that can be said in praise of it are that "the recommendation is made that no attempt be undertaken at this time to initiate retaliatory policies, and that no subsidies should be granted in endeavor to stimulate domestic production of articles in question." *The Journal of Commerce* also views suspiciously the succession of proposals at Washington to improve the rubber-producing possibilities of the Philippines, even including liberalization of Philippine immigration laws, which ought to open the eyes of Americans to the question of whether the Philippines are "little or nothing more than an area of land and a group of people provided by Providence for our exploitation. The least that can be said is that we ought either to give up the fiction that we are disinterested advisers and protectors of these peoples or else proceed to act as we have always said we would."

Besides this feature of the report, which seems to have caught a considerable amount of attention, quite a chorus of Democratic editors blame our tariff policy for the situation. "Surely no one can be so dense as to suppose that a tariff policy which builds higher and higher the wall against imports will be accepted tamely for all time by other nations," says the Baltimore *Sun*. "They may be very quiet while they need our loans, but as steps are made toward economic independence they inevitably plan counters against our policy." Other papers note that minority members of the House Committee insist that "boycott and retaliations" are the only weapons a high-tariff nation like ours can employ.

To *The Wall Street News*, withholding credit is a futile sort of reprisal. Altho Washington frowned on the German potash loan, it was easily raised in London; seldom is a profitable undertaking unable to find credit to exploit it. But this financial journal says "the Committee's suggestion about American rubber on American soil is something constructive, even tho no new way of building a home industry is offered in the report." We read:

> "American factories consume 70 per cent. of all the rubber grown. To be forced to depend upon uncertain foreign supplies is economically unsound. The unsoundness of the situation has until the last eighteen months been offset by the fact that rubber could be bought from outsiders cheaper than it could be raised. The balance between prices and capital costs in producing rubber has now become upset, and statistics of potential rubber-production from existing plantations suggest that it will continue so until new sources have been tapped.
>
> "In the light of world consumption, it seems probable that American capital may find it not merely a weapon against a 'gouge' but a source of satisfactory income to get into the rubber-growing business."

That the Hoover policy toward the rubber situation has worked very well, and the Committee wisely adopts his view, the New York *Evening Post* observes, and many papers agree. The Committee's report urges conservation of rubber, a substitution campaign, research and demonstration stations, the development of American sources of supply and the withdrawing of credit to those countries and their nationals who exercise export control over such raw materials as rubber. The chief foreign governmental controls found by the Committee are thus summarized: Great Britain, through the British Colonial Office, to its East Indian possessions, over rubber; the State of São Paulo, Brazil, over coffee; Chile, over nitrates and iodin; Germany and France, over potash; Egypt, over long staple cotton; Japan, over camphor and, at times, over silk, and Yucatan, Mexico, over sisal. Further the report declares that "there are seventy other vital commodities which could be controlled by action of foreign Governments and which the United States does not produce in sufficient quantities to satisfy its requirements."

MUSCLE SHOALS OPEN FOR BIDS

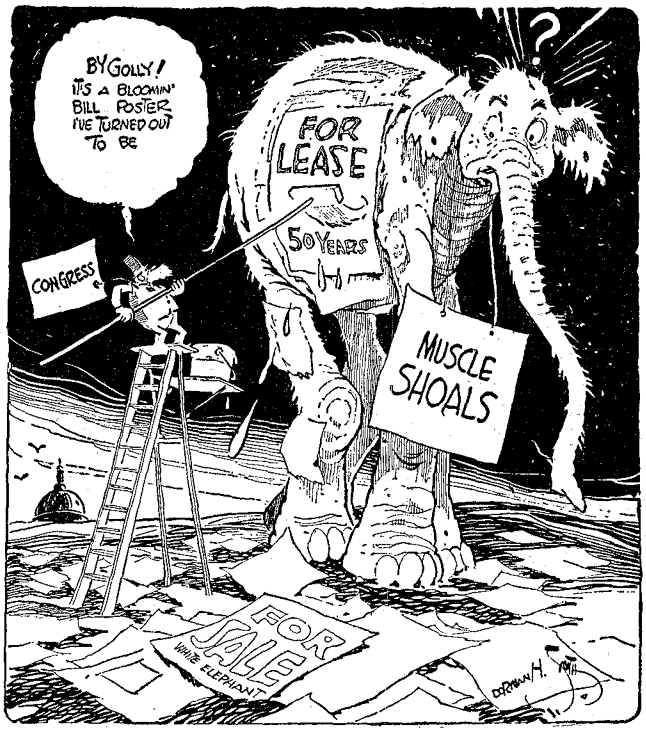
AT LAST THE SENATE makes up its uncertain mind sufficiently to do something toward leasing Muscle Shoals, and action instead of a wearisome and expensive do-nothing-but-talk policy is hailed by the press in general as achievement. On March 8, the Senators, 47 to 29, voted down government ownership and operation of the Muscle Shoals properties, and, 51 to 26, voted for negotiating private leases limited to fifty years. Remarking that "at any rate, Congress has definitely turned down the proposal for government ownership and operation, and that is something to be thankful for," the Pittsburgh *Chronicle Telegraph* voices a very large number of editorial opinions in all parts of the country. For the Senate approves the joint resolution originally passed by the House authorizing a commission of both Houses to solicit bids. President Coolidge sponsored this plan and emphasized its purpose to secure primarily an adequate production of nitrates for national defense in time of war and agricultural fertilizer in peace.

Aside from reducing the term of leases from 100 years to a maximum of fifty, conforming with the Federal Water Power law, the joint commission of three Senators and three Representatives is authorized to conduct negotiations for leases "upon terms which so far as possible shall provide benefits to the Government and to agriculture equal to or greater than "those of the so-called Ford bill of 1924." The Washington *Post* explains to its readers that:

> "The joint committee will act entirely outside the Executive, and will report to Congress. The Committee can consider any bids, whether they are separate or combine the power and fertilizer features of the problem. The only requirement is that the offers shall not be less remunerative to the Government than the bid made by Henry Ford several years ago. In the opinion of many legislators Mr. Ford's bid was not as good as it had been represented. They believe that separate bids, relating to power and fertilizer, will prove most advantageous by insuring the development of both factors to the extent of the capacity of the Muscle Shoals plants. Any bids recommended by the Committee must be passed upon by Congress."

Chances of securing satisfactory bids and Congressional action to unload the Government's "white elephant" during this session of Congress, are widely discounted in the press. The Senate passed two last-minute amendments which sent the joint resolution to conference for agreement between both Houses. One amendment calls for a report back to Congress by April 26—and adjournment is expected before June 1. The possibilities of filibuster by the active minority occur to numerous editors. A second amendment adds to the uncertainty of any Congressional award, according to the Philadelphia *Record* and other papers. This calls for equitable distribution of power to communities to which the power can be transported and provides that fertilizer production must be the primary object of any lease. So the differences between power and fertilizer advocates rearise. "The Shoals resolution as it passed the House was a businesslike document," we read in the representative Southern Birmingham (Ala.) *Age-Herald;* "as amended by the Senate, the same document is a travesty on good sense":

"Particularly inane is the amendment providing that all power over and above that used in the manufacture of nitrates shall be equitably distributed among all Southern States. Such a provision is ridiculous, for it is impracticable. Shoals power thus disseminated would almost be dissipated. The Senate proviso nullifies the prospect of utilizing the power most efficiently near its source and near the great stores of raw materials in the Tennessee Valley, while at the same time defeating the views of those who demand that Muscle Shoals be treated purely as a power plant. At present, the hope of reconciling the divisions appears remote. But the Senate vote was taken somewhat in a huff. Perhaps a conference committee may be able to rescue the proposition from its dilemma and pave the way for a more intelligent attitude."



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IF AT FIRST YOU DON'T SUCCEED

—Smith in the Providence *News*.

Among Democrats who supported the Administration's commission plan, Senator Heflin of Alabama led. The Montgomery (Ala.) *Advertiser* reviews the situation thus:

"The simple truth is, we suspect, most members of Congress are more interested in developing Muscle Shoals as a power source than as the site for a great fertilizer factory. The original theory that 'cheap' fertilizers and nitrates for munitions of war should be the prime consideration is less popular now than it was. This, we think, is regrettable, but it helps to account for the interminable delays with which all constructive Muscle Shoals measures have met. Industry wants power. Agriculture wants fertilizer. All, apparently, want nitrates for use in the manufacture of munitions. Many able and disinterested men have said 'cheap' fertilizer can not be manufactured at Muscle Shoals, and they have been supported by able men who are not disinterested. The States near Alabama have become more interested in getting cheap and abundant electricity for their industries and rural homes than in getting fertilizers, and their Senators and Congressmen, feeling the force of this increasing demand, are getting cool toward the fertilizer scheme. They are rendering the latter a mere lip service.

"In the meantime, we should forbear to make prophecies. The Heflin resolution is yet to survive the torture of conference, and, if victorious there, the joint committee from the House and Senate will have a few weeks in which to negotiate with bidders. If they accept a bid it will have to be reviewed by both Houses. And no man knows what will happen then."

Hope of getting somewhere, which crops up in various papers, is voiced as follows by the Newark *Evening News:*

"The country is tired of the squabble and wants to see action, properly safeguarding the public interest in the great undertaking, but putting it into operation. Congress can do that between April 26 and adjournment, if it wants to. And the resolution vote implies it does."

Similarly, in the Syracuse *Post-Standard*, we read:

"A joint committee is not a suitable or usually a successful agency for administrative work. But the Congress will be applauded if through a joint committee or any other instrument it will be done with Muscle Shoals. The word has long enough signified unfinished political business. Any settlement of it will be more satisfactory than no settlement."

The passage of the present bill does not close the incident, according to the Springfield *Union:*

"It does not follow that, because a committee of Senators and Representatives receives and reports bids, the Senate and House will take them or accept them. The only certain thing is that if the Government undertakes to run it itself, the farmers need not expect any bounties in nitrates."

"As it seems to be agreed that government operation is the only alternative if no bid satisfactory to Congress is forthcoming, the outcome of the commission's efforts will be awaited with much interest," says the Baltimore *Sun*. Further,

"The time to ask for and canvass bids is so short that it is hardly possible for the commission to reach conclusions as to their merits and to make recommendations. The likelihood is that the matter will again be dumped into the lap of Congress without sound guidance, to be once more thrashed over at length."

"No need for haste" is, however, the slogan of not a few papers, like the Norfolk *Virginian-Pilot*, which declares:

"There is no excuse whatsoever for seeking to rush through an important negotiation of this character when there is scarcely a chance that the result of the negotiation can come up for Congressional approval before next December. The Muscle Shoals properties are too valuable to be bartered away so recklessly. The mere fact that Congress has dallied over the problem in the past affords no warrant for excessive haste at the present time."

Press advocates of government operation are by no means silent. For example, says the Nashville *News*, from its point of vantage in Tennessee:

"The Muscle Shoals problem can be summed up in three sentences:

"1. Ambassadors of the private interests must camouflage the giant Alabama power project as a mere nitrate manufactory—otherwise they may not be able to seize it.

"2. The private interests must get control of the project—otherwise the American people may learn how cheaply electric power can be produced.

"3. The American people must fight for government operation—otherwise they shall see not only the Tennessee River but every other valuable power river in the country given over to a group of Eastern banks for half a century of private exploitation."

Frederic J. Haskin, in one of his syndicated articles, recalls the success of the radical group in both Houses, which tho a minority, has thus far forestalled every proposed commitment to private enterprise. He concludes:

"The whole effort to get Muscle Shoals off the hands of the Government and start it producing something may again be blocked in this Congress, but friends of the plan hope to win out this year by the aid of Southern members of Congress. Many of the latter, formerly standing for government ownership, are inclined to abandon that theory in favor of some practical action at Muscle Shoals. The whole group of Southern States are experiencing an industrial development which is changing the Southern view-point on many questions. The business men of the South realize that the upper Tennessee valley is rich in resources. It produces aluminum, iron, coal and other minerals in abundance, has timber and cement materials, and with a development of electric power, it may become an industrial center comparable to the upper Ohio valley around Pittsburgh."

SEATTLE'S MUNICIPAL HOUSEKEEPER

PETTICOAT RULE IN SEATTLE will be conspicuous by its absence, promises Mrs. Bertha Knight Landes, the Puget Sound city's new Mayor. "When my opponents made remarks about petticoat rule during the recent municipal campaign, I was tempted to say in public that women didn't wear them any more," she informed an Associated Press correspondent. "But then I felt that that wouldn't be—wouldn't quite—oh, you know." She has been serving as president of the city council, and does not expect that her elevation to the mayoralty will make any change in the routine of her private life as the wife of Prof. Henry Landes, Dean of the College of Science of the University of Washington. The present Mayor, whom she defeated in the most strenuous municipal campaign in recent years, according to the Seattle *Times*, is a Democrat; Mrs. Landes is a Republican. But the election was nonpartizan.

"The vote for Mrs. Landes was a decidedly dry one," adds *The Times*. "The objective of Seattle's citizens in the election," says *The Post-Intelligencer*, "was good government. Her election, and the ability with which she administers the city's affairs is of more than local importance, as demonstrating the ability or inability of a woman to discharge the administrative duties of a city of 400,000. It is probable that Mrs. Landes will demonstrate to the country the capacity of capable women to understand the problems of a big city."

International Newsreel photograph

"DARNING SOCKS FOR ONE'S HUSBAND"

Says Mrs. Bertha K. Landes, Seattle's first woman Mayor, "is a laudable occupation, but it doesn't take all of a woman's time." She has therefore "accepted a position" as municipal housekeeper for this Puget Sound city. She promises a business administration.

"City government," remarks the Newark *News*, "is, in a way, municipal housekeeping." For—

> "City Government looks after the welfare of the people, or should. It concerns itself with sanitation and public health, clean and safe streets, protection of the home, education, care of the poor and the sick—all problems which the mothers of the world have had to deal with in their homes and which, when presented on a municipal scale, are quite as much women's as men's problems."

No other city of the magnitude of Seattle has tried the experiment of putting a woman at the head of its government, observes the Newark *News*. "The position of Mayor of Seattle does not carry quite so much dignity as does that of Governor of Texas," observes the Buffalo *Express*, "but it may be predicted that Mrs. Landes will be quite as prominently in the public eye during the next few years as Mrs. Miriam A. Ferguson has been. For Seattle is a big, booming city, with all the municipal problems that concern other American cities." The vote for the city manager form of government fell short by some 103 ballots, while Mrs. Landes won over Mayor Brown by approximately 6,000 votes. Mrs. Landes, incidentally, had favored the appointment of a city manager, altho running for Mayor herself. The fact that the adoption of this new form of government would have abolished the office of Mayor is the subject of much editorial comment praising her spirit of self-sacrifice. Municipal utilities and the vice question were two issues around which Mrs. Landes waged her successful campaign, says a United Press dispatch from Seattle. According to *The University of Washington Daily*, of Seattle,

> "No matter how much it is to be desired otherwise, the fact remains that University students are vitally affected by vice-conditions in this city. And the conditions that have been prevailing during the last few years have certainly not been conducive to the maintenance of the high standards for which the University of Washington is striving. Mrs. Landes, *The Daily* believes, is sincere in her desire to abolish vice and corruption. Hers will be an Amazonic task, but even if she succeeds only in part, the University will be duly grateful."

A Seattle newspaper, *The Union Record*, however, does not share the enthusiasm of the college paper, saying that "many thousands of Seattle citizens voted for Mrs. Landes because they thought she was the lesser of two evils." Continues this labor daily:

> "These citizens were not so much wrought up over vice and its concomitants as over the fact that the Mayor was constantly at outs with the Council. . . .
>
> "Mrs. Landes is an able woman, and her years of service as Council member have fitted her well for the more important office of Mayor. She is no fool, and realizes that a seaport can not be run like a Sunday School."

Mrs. Landes was elected Mayor by a larger majority than has been given any candidate for that office in many years, we read in a Seattle dispatch to *The Christian Science Monitor*. The four-year administration of Mayor Brown, we are told, has been subject to constant criticism for failure in law-enforcement, and particularly for failing to cooperate with Federal and other agencies to suppress the liquor traffic. According to the Boston daily's special correspondent:

> "The municipal campaign in Seattle ran concurrent with the trial, conviction, and sentence of a large number of persons charged by the Prohibition authorities with conspiracy in violation of the Prohibition Law.
>
> "The testimony in this trial seriously implicated the city administration and members of the police force, and had much weight with the voters. Mrs. Landes was pledged to better enforcement of the law, and this pledge was supported by her record.
>
> "As President of the City Council she was called upon, in the summer of 1924, to act as Mayor *pro tempore* in the absence of Mayor Brown, and in this capacity she discharged the Chief of Police and issued sweeping orders for community cleanliness. This effort was terminated by the return of Mayor Brown, but the record stood and counted to the credit of Mrs. Landes, as a candidate in the election.
>
> "Mrs. Landes is a native of Ware, Massachusetts. She is a graduate of the University of Indiana, and wife of Henry Landes, who graduated from the same university. They came to Seattle in 1895. Since then Mr. Landes has been a member of the faculty of the University of Washington, for a time acting President and now Dean of the School of Science. Mrs. Landes is a sister of Mrs. David Starr Jordan, wife of the President Emeritus of Stanford University, and of Rear-Admiral Austin M. Knight, United States Navy, retired. Prior to her election to the Seattle City Council she was President of the Seattle Federation of Women's Clubs."

A NEW COAL POLICY FOR BRITAIN

IS THERE ANY HELP for our own unsettled coal problem in the report of the British Royal Coal Commission, whose appointment served as a stop-gap for the general strike last summer over there? The commission condemns nationalization and subsidy, but summaries of the 300-page report cabled to American papers characterize it as a compromise hitting both ways, and calling for sacrifices by both miners and employers. "All in all, the report is full of sensible advice," as the Providence *Journal* sees it. "The compromise is more than a temporary poultice," according to the New York *Times*. "While the two situations differ widely and vitally," observes *The Wall Street Journal*, "much that the British Commission says may be read with profit here, at least after we have sufficiently pondered the neglected report of our own coal commission." Many papers find the most important part of the report, as does the New York *World*, in its recommendation for increased efficiency in the conduct of the coal industry by reorganization all along the line, in essentials to accomplish "what our Federal Commission suggested that consolidation might do in our soft-coal fields." Proposed substitution of a system of "state ownership" for "nationalization" of the mines is a confusing compromise to numerous papers like the Boston *Herald*, which sees what seems to be "only a difference in degree rather than in kind." Hope of finding a silver lining in Britain's coal-mine war cloud has almost vanished with the Commissions' report, declares the New York *Evening Post:*

> "If its recommendations are adopted, critical industrial conflict seems inevitable. If they are not, the industry seems just as surely headed in that direction.
>
> "The whole tenor of the report is to the effect that the coal industry should work out a solution of its problem upon a realistic basis with as little interference as possible; that not only the two parties—owners and workers—should be content to take their knocks in the process, but also the third important party, the public. As reasoning in a vacuum, this may be sound enough; in practise, it constitutes almost entire evasion of the issue."

The main recommendations of the report of the Royal Commission, headed by Sir Herbert Samuel, cabled in brief to the Chicago *News*, are as follows:

> "Continuance of the mining industry under private enterprise, acquisition of the mineral rights of the whole country by the Government at an estimated cost of £100,000,000, amalgamation of small mines, formation of a national fuel and power committee with powers to insure closer connection between mining and allied industries, and introduction of scientific measures, cooperative selling methods, profit-sharing between owners and workers, family allowance, continuation of the national wage agreement and a standard working day of 7½ hours underground. Finally, but most important, the report recommends suspension of the State subsidy at the end of its authorized term, April 30."

"Lack of scientific organization at the production end exists in England very much as in our own soft-coal fields," says the *Wall Street Journal*, which points out that

> "What the British Commission recommends, in addition to sincere efforts at intelligent cooperation between employers and employees, is that the Government buy up the royalty rights of land owners, so that adjacent workings may be consolidated to effect economies clearly in sight. Help must come primarily from within the industry and sacrifices must be made by individuals among both owners and operatives if mining prosperity is to be restored.
>
> "All of these general principles have some application to coal-mining in this country, however the means appropriate to effect given ends may differ. The British report should at least encourage American operators and mine-workers to a really persistent and searching study of the basic considerations on which both must depend for their well-being. Our own mining faces no such crisis as that of the United Kingdom, but it has comparable trouble, which neglect can only aggravate."

Situations somewhat similar over here and over there are admitted by the Pittsburgh *Gazette Times*, which sees stabilizing of the coal industry as the ultimate solution sought by the Royal Commission. The assumption is that government ownership would simplify the elimination of uneconomical workings. But, we read:

> "At that, the reconstruction through government ownership of the coal properties—the natural deposits, that is—would constitute a major operation whose results, however beneficial in the long run, scarcely could avoid very serious disturbances during the period of adjustment to new conditions.
>
> "As for the subsidy, the Commission condemns it on the ground that it compels other industries to support one that should be self-sustaining. It is hinted hours of mine labor may have to be lengthened, and that some men will have to submit to lower wages in order that all employed may be given adequate pay. It will be seen that, however sound the Commission's recommendations may be adjudged, there is likely to be a battle royal before the whole suggested program can be put into effect, if any part of it proves generally acceptable."

The state-ownership policy, suggests the Newark *News*, "is closely akin to what Mexico is attempting, and precisely what Britain's Canadian coal province, Nova Scotia, has been doing without in any degree mending the industrial ills of coal-mining." Further—

> "Most important in its bearing on the question of solution is the declaration that some workings must be closed and their workers transferred to other industries—despite England's unemployment problem.
>
> "All this, and more, appears to boil down pretty closely to the basic purpose of the Jacksonville wage agreement—which John L. Lewis obtained for our own soft-coal miners—of forcing the closing of the less economic mines and the elimination of some hundreds of thousands from the working force of the industry.
>
> "It did not work here because too much mining capacity in non-union fields, competing at lower cost-levels, was available. In England's more closely knit area, and under government ability to withhold mining concessions above the tonnage capacity required by visible markets, it might work. Only by trying could that be told, and the initial reaction of all concerned does not seem to promise a trial.
>
> "If understood aright, the report is basically in error in assuming that the alternative is greater production through longer hours at lower costs. Overproduction is coal's trouble, and more coal, at whatever price, can't cure that."

The chief surprizes of the report come in its treatment of the subsidy and wage questions, as the New York *World* views it:

> "Tho it is hard to see how the industry can spare the present subsidy till its readjustment is effected by the new Mining Bill, the Commission asks that the grant be dropt at once. It also declares that it will be necessary to reduce wages in some districts. This is a heavy blow to labor. It is not much softened by the suggested alternative of an increase in hours, for the miners had been adamant against such proposals. But this alternative does drive home the central fact that the mines need a larger output against overhead charges if they are to pay their men decently.
>
> "Prime Minister Baldwin has the majority to make these recommendations effective. But the task of reinvigorating the sick coal industry of England offers one of the gravest tests of his statesmanship."

The British mines, in short, are behind the times, the report shows, according to the Springfield *Republican;* state ownership being proposed simply as a means eventually to get reforms needed for modernization. "That allowing mineral rights to fall into private hands had been 'an error' is frankly stated, but it is not proposed to take without compensation proved coal-fields that have a market value." The *Republican* also suggests that:

> "If the tremendous evolution of mechanical power, which began with the invention of the steam-engine had been foreseen, it is likely that the Crown would long ago have asserted its ownership of coal as Governments from ancient times had been accustomed to do in the case of gold and treasure trove."

TOPICS IN BRIEF

(An extension of this department appears weekly on the screen as "Fun from the Press")

Tobacco is found in many of the Southern States and in some cigars.—*Life.*

Perhaps the best thing to do about evolution is to live it down.—*Toledo Blade.*

All that business needs now is more confidence and fewer confidence men.—*Boston Transcript.*

Our leading obscure citizen is William Mitchell, at one time a ferocious Colonel.—*Louisville Times.*

Paradoxical as it may seem, the man who sings "How Dry I Am" is seldom a Dry.—*Southern Lumberman.*

Some of those Wall Street operators know now how the farmer felt about the price of corn.—*Omaha Bee.*

France has to have a new Cabinet every time one of its members suggests paying Uncle Sam.—*Toledo Blade.*

The trouble is that too many are trying to make political hay instead of endeavoring to help the farmer.—*Indianapolis Star.*

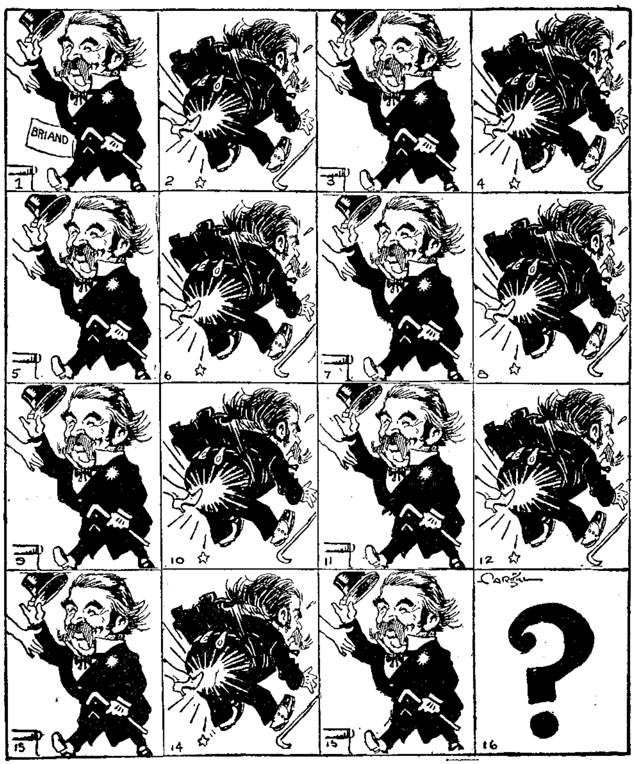
There are now three North Pole expeditions under way, and it looks as if the Florida boom had busted.—*Wichita Eagle.*

If the French can't find a minister to stop the decline of the franc, they may soon have to summon a priest.—*Norfolk Virginian-Pilot.*

The world has been moving along at such a rapid pace that few women now worry over the small boy who plays marbles for keeps.—*Indianapolis Star.*

Pola Negri says she is going to marry Rudolph Valentino. He says she is not. We are confidently expecting the announcement of the wedding. —*Nashville Banner.*

Pittsburgh could be duplicated every year by the money taken from Americans by swindlers, according to The Literary Digest. Ah, well, there's some satisfaction in knowing that there are worse things than losing one's money to swindlers. —*El Paso Times.*



GOVERNMENT IN FRANCE

—Cargill for the Central Press Association.

It has been so long since the Prince of Wales had his last spill that the apprehension is gaining ground that his collar-bone is knitting slowly this time.—*Boston Transcript.*

The depressing thing about modern statesmanship is, it is almost impossible for a politician to be right without being too unpopular to be reelected.—*Houston Post-Dispatch.*

Scotland wants to ban the bagpipe, and we favor a musical instrument disarmament pact with her, the United States on her part discarding the saxophone.—*Columbus Dispatch.*

A political sage says that the coming year will show what metal the administration is made of. Senator Walsh thinks he already knows the name of the metal.—*Southern Lumberman.*

The Montreal *Star* cartoons Uncle Samuel entering the World Court in a barbed-wire pen, failing to give him credit for the barbed-wire entanglements he got through to get in.—*Louisville Times.*

It has been some time since Henry Ford bought Longfellow's village blacksmith shop, and we wonder why somebody hasn't also sold him the remains of the Hesperus by this time.—*Kansas City Star.*

Country is not steadier, but only Volsteadier.—*Boston Shoe and Leather Reporter.*

Aristide Briand will probably go on and on until he becomes Premier emeritus.—*Indianapolis News.*

Nothing is more futile than to put on your best clothes when you need a haircut.—*Ohio State Journal.*

There were just as many careless drivers in the old days, but you see, the horses had sense.—*Hartford Times.*

We gather from a recent serial story that the Wilsonian era was one continuous House party.—*The New Yorker.*

Mussolini's principal perplexity right now is whether to be a second Cæsar or a second Napoleon.—*Southern Lumberman.*

Walking isn't such a lost art. One must, by some such means, get out to the garage. —*New Haven Register.*

"Prince of Wales Again About."—*Headline.* It's probably all right so long as it is not a bout with a horse.—*Manila Bulletin.*

Remarkable how church-going the big petroleum interests have become since religious refugees came out of Mexico. —*Wichita Eagle.*

Still, we don't suppose the decision on beer and wine will be absolutely official until The Literary Digest takes a poll. —*Ohio State Journal.*

The popular idea nowadays of the terrible hardships of American pioneers is that they had to start their automobiles with cranks.—*Louisville Times.*

In Texas, it seems, the most promising chance for a great industry would be the production of vindication in political quantities.—*Houston Post-Dispatch.*

An animal with a third eye located in the top of its head has been discovered. It is undoubtedly nature's method of providing the pedestrian with a defense against the coming of congested airplane traffic.—*Nashville Banner.*

Florida real estate is becoming so valuable, we understand, that northbound tourists are being compelled to dust off their automobiles before crossing the State line.—*Columbus Dispatch.*

The United States, a Washington dispatch proclaims, is back on good terms with Mexico. This will come as a shock to a lot of us who didn't even know we were mad at them.—*Buffalo Express.*

One may suspect that Brer Mussolini gets a reasonable amount of amusement at recent happenings in France and Switzerland, which his method of doing business manages to avoid.—*Manchester Union.*

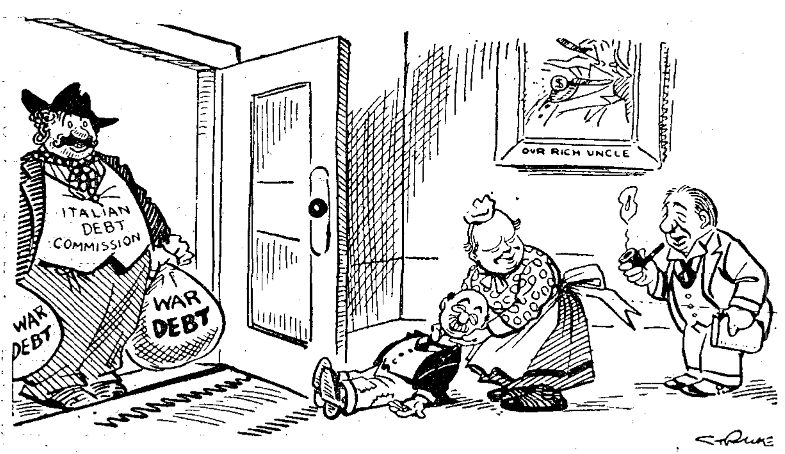
We have frequent occasion to notice that no one can be stronger for a given moral reform, for the promotion of the greatest good to the greatest number, than the man who thinks it leaves people more money to spend on what he has to sell.—*Ohio State Journal.*

American chewing-gum was exhibited for the first time at the Leipzig, Germany, fair last month, and no doubt young Germany thinks now that if they had only had it during the war, it would have constituted a perfect "ersatz" for foods.—*Columbus Dispatch.*

FOREIGN - COMMENT

BRITISH DISCONTENT WITH THE ITALIAN DEBT SETTLEMENT

UNDISGUISED SORENESS is the feeling of some British journals over the Italian debt settlement which, they say, no British taxpayer can regard "with more than chastened resignation." In some quarters the reaction is even less favorable, according to the London *Stock Exchange Gazette*, which avers that in view of the serious condition of Britain's national finances, and of the possibility that further burdens will be laid on the nation at a time when it is already overburdened, "*some contend that the settlement is generous to the point of* injustice." Of the generosity of this settlement on the part of Great Britain, remarks the London *Statist*, there can be no question, even when all due weight is given to the moral consideration that the debt was incurred by Italy in pursuit of a common object. The agreement between the two countries, as summarized by this financial authority, provides for the following:



THE SHOCK

CHURCHILL: "Quick! The smelling-salts; the shock is too great."
BALDWIN: "What shock?"
CHURCHILL: "Why, somebody's called with the idea of paying."

—*The Daily Express* (London).

> "In 1925-26 Italy agrees to pay £2,000,000; in each of the two following fiscal years, £4,000,000; in each of the four years 1928-29 to 1931-32, £4,250,000; in each year from 1923-33 to 1986-87, £4,500,000; and in 1987-88 a final payment of £2,250,000. Thus, the gross amount to be paid by the debtor nation is £276,750,000. From this, however, has to be deducted £22,200,000 of gold, which was deposited by Italy as part security for the Italian war debt, and subsequently sent to America, and which Great Britain agrees to refund. This sum is to be released in installments spread over the period of the general agreement, commencing in 1928. The effect of this concession is that Italy's net yearly remittance to Great Britain will be £4,000,000 after the current fiscal year. The provisions of the Balfour Note are, of course, applicable to the Italian settlement, and it is laid down that, in the event of Great Britain's aggregate receipts from the Allies and from Germany appearing at any time to have exceeded her aggregate payments to America a compensating adjustment will be made in Italy's schedule of payments."

The Statist goes on to say that in commenting on the agreement, Mr. Churchill, the British Chancellor of the Exchequer, made a comparison with the terms granted to Italy by America, and "showed a curious hesitation in describing the British terms as more favorable to the debtor country." But, this weekly contends, a glance at the figures concerned will show at once that the Italian Government have far more reason to be pleased with the British agreement than with the American, and it is pointed out that:

> "The original total of the Italian debt to Great Britain is £379 million, and, as shown above, Italy agrees to pay a net total of only £254½ million, spread over sixty-two years. The original total of the debt to America is £339 million, at the par of exchange, and of this Italy has undertaken to pay a total of £494½ million over sixty-two years. Thus, in respect of an original British debt of £40 million more than the American, Italy has to pay altogether £240 million less. On the other hand, in the earlier years the annual payments are greater in the case of the British agreement than in the American. Thus, Italy has to pay to America only £1,028,000 annually until the sixth year, and it is not until the sixteenth year that the remittance will exceed the net annual payment to Great Britain. Thereafter, however, the annual payment to America increases progressively, rising to £16,440,000 in the final year."

The agreement with Italy, we are then reminded, marks the first settlement effected by Great Britain with an allied debtor, and it is said to be of interest to compare her achievements in this direction with those of America. We read then:

> "Under the Anglo-American debt settlement Great Britain is at present paying £33½ million a year. Against this she will receive in the coming financial year only £14 million approximately, in the absence of a settlement with other debtors, being the £4 million from Italy and approximately £10 million net from Germany. When the Dawes payments reach the scheduled maximum, Great Britain can look for an annual receipt of approximately £23 million from Germany, in addition to the £4 million from Italy, and by that time she will be paying £38 million yearly to America. This leaves a gap of £11 million a year to be made up by the other debtors. Of these, apart from Russia, France owes £640 million and other countries £100 million. America has now effected settlements covering £1,311 million out of the original total of £2,065 million owed by the Allies. Of the remainder, the original French debt is £686 million and the Russian debt £39 million. . . . The total settlements so far effected by America involve an ultimate receipt of £1,521 million, which is equivalent to 37 per cent. of the total of the American interest-bearing national debt.
>
> "Assuming that the remaining outstanding debts are funded on the lines of the British agreement, America will be receiving approximately £92 million a year from Europe, apart from her share in the Dawes payments. The comparison certainly shows the British taxpayer to be more generous—or, perhaps, more foolish—than his American cousin."

In a speech explaining the settlement, Mr. Churchill, as quoted in the London *Times*, said on the question of comparison with the settlement of the Italian debt to the United States, that—

> "There are certain points in dispute as to what would actually constitute a *pari-passu* settlement. The Americans have agreed to the payment of interest in the case of the Italian debt at varying rates, whereas the debt to us carries interest at 5 per cent. There was also the question of the gold deposit, to which Italy attached great interest and importance, and contended that no such similar deposit or payment had been made by her to the United States. There were other points which made it difficult to fix absolutely comparable figures of the two debts, and to assess any such payments due to us on the principle of *pari-passu* with America, but this settlement can not be judged simply by actuarial calculations.

"Such as it is, this settlement is extremely simple. Nothing could be more simple than a flat rate, beginning immediately, of four millions a year on the sole credit of Italy. I have every reason to believe that the settlement, which is attended by sincere good-will on the part of Italy, while it constitutes the first appreciable relief which we have received in regard to our indebtedness from the Continent of Europe, will not have been obtained at the price of bitterness between the two countries, but, indeed, possibly by the enhancement of the good-will and close cooperation which has existed. I have every hope that with this settlement we may enter upon the final phase—or almost the final phase—of our arrangements with various European debtors for war credits."

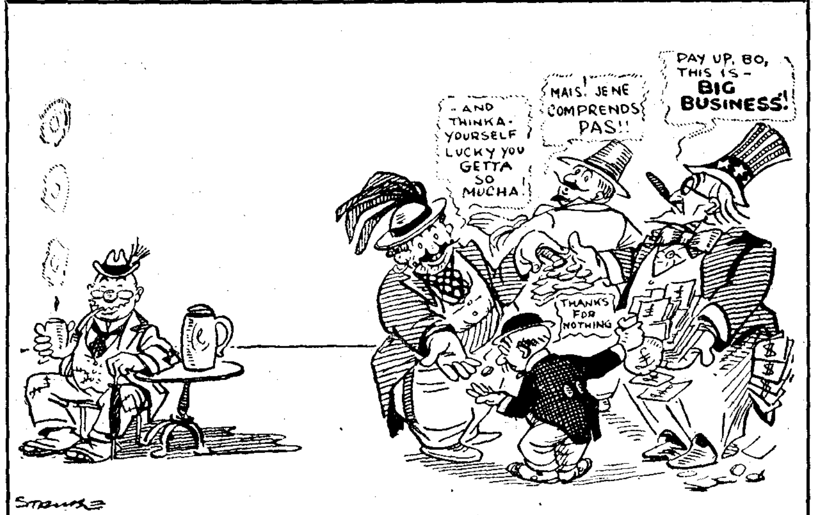
According to Count Volpi, Italy's Finance Minister, the agreement is to be regarded "not as a good or a bad business affair for one or other of the two countries, but rather as an honorable settlement of war liabilities which the two allies had to make while frankly taking their respective positions into account." As quoted in the London *Times*, Count Volpi said further:

"Mr. Churchill is a public man of multiform capacity. He knows how to reconcile different positions and reach an agreement as befits a statesman; he also knows how to defend his position, figure by figure, word by word, as I had to do on behalf of Italy. Above all, it was his duty to diminish the burden of the payment of war debt that weighs upon the British taxpayer, and this was his main purpose during the negotiations.

"For my part I had to limit the stress of the Italian payment to the capacity of a country which has the courage and strength to meet all difficulties, some of them permanent in character, such as our lack of raw materials, which imposes more intense and less remunerative labor on our working classes than is the case in England. The economic and financial situation of Italy is very different from that of England. Your country, too, has its difficulties, present and contingent."

In *Foreign Affairs* (London), the Rt. Hon. William Graham says that the two settlements which Italy has effected with America and with Great Britain would seem to suggest that the remaining obstacles to her financial restoration have been removed, and he calls attention to the fact that:

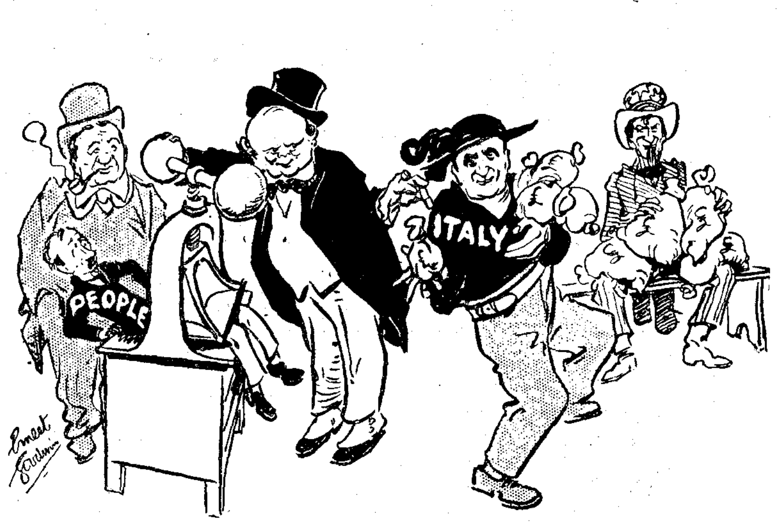
"Her budget is balanced. There is a steady improvement in her foreign trade. For some months there has been substantial stabilization of her currency. And her internal debt has been largely reduced. In all the circumstances she hardly needs so very elaborate a gift."


- AND THINKA-YOURSELF LUCKY YOU GETTA SO MUCHA!
MAIS! JE NE COMPRENDS PAS!!
PAY UP, BO, THIS IS - BIG BUSINESS!
THANKS FOR NOTHING
STRUBE

THE LUCKY GERMAN

FRITZ: "Vell, tank gootness, I haf no allies to pay war debts to."

—*The Daily Express* (London).



A BRITISH LABOR OPINION

"Squeezing our people to make America and Italy rich."

—*The Daily Herald* (London).

CANADA'S BAN ON CERTAIN AMERICAN PUBLICATIONS

No SPECIAL ANIMUS against American publications in general, it is said, is to be suspected because the Canadian Minister of Customs has banned one New York daily, and a weekly published in Chicago. According to press dispatches from Ottawa, the weekly, *Liberty*, was excluded from entry to Canada by order of George H. Boivin, Minister of Customs and Excise, because of the publication of a series of articles said to reflect on the character of the late King Edward VII and the Prince of Wales, and also alleged to misrepresent the life of the late Queen Mother Alexandra. The newspaper banned from Canada is *The Daily Mirror* of New York City, and a Toronto correspondent of the New York *World*, writes that "according to the nature of the brief discussion upon the subject in the Canadian Parliament, *The Mirror* was banned under the allegation that it is 'immoral.'" This informant also calls attention to the fact that some Canadian newspapers have hinted that Canada is "in danger of making herself appear ridiculous with too rigid a censorship." Meanwhile the London (Ont.) *Free Press* observes:

"There are other American papers which should also come under the eagle eye of the department officials. Within the last few years there has sprung up a new literature in the United States which panders to depraved tastes. These papers and magazines have been pouring into Canada by the thousands, and are found piled high on our news-stands. This is apart from the growing circulation of American magazines and American Sunday papers of all kinds, some good, some indifferent and some bad, which are overwhelming Canadian publications. The tide of American literature which is flooding the Dominion is a national menace.

"The barring of literature of any variety is a serious matter and should not be lightly undertaken. A free press is the very foundation-stone of democracy. However, publications which are poisoning the mind and morals are a different matter. They are undermining, not building up, democracy. The country can well do without publications of this character, whether they are Canadian, British, American or foreign."

The whole matter of exclusion in this case suggests to the Winnipeg *Manitoba Free Press* the reflection that Canada is flooded with literary importations from the United States, and that all her motion-picture films come from that country, and it goes on to say:

"The crusade which has been waged against these importations has picked on those of them considered to be immoral and injurious to the Canadian public mind. There is another class, however, about which a word might be said, that is admitted freely without any complaint or objection whatever from Canadians.

"That class consists of the 'patriotic' American films which are continuously displayed to motion-picture audiences all over Canada. These films, such as 'Janice Meredith,' 'Abraham Lincoln,' 'The Covered Wagon,' 'The Pony Express,' 'The Iron Horse,' and many others, are, as a rule, good—often magnificent—reproductions of American history. The intention in these pictures is to inspire the observer with feelings of admiration for the American national story, and they fulfil their purpose splendidly. An American child will receive a more vivid and permanent impression of the pioneering phases of American life, of the struggle of the War of Independence, and of the Civil War, in a few evenings at a picture-house than he would get out of whole years of history study at school.

"The point is: Are these patriotic United States films beneficial to Canadians? They are certainly making us familiar with United States history, even if we know little or nothing about our own. Mr. Boivin is quite undisturbed by the fact that millions of Canadian children thrill every week to the stories of American statesmen and soldiers and pioneers; and are more familiar with the Stars and Stripes on the screen than with any other flag. But he becomes active over some flat scandal, which seems to libel King Edward.

"We are not trying to draw any conclusions, but only to point out what seems to be an anomaly in the admissions and exclusions of 'works of literature and art' by the Customs Department."

As to the narrative in *Liberty* concerning the late Queen Mother Alexandra, J. M. Patterson, the president of the company issuing that publication, is quoted in the New York *Herald Tribune* as expressing poignant regret that either the Canadian public or officials should have read into the articles any reflection on the late Queen Mother Alexandra. His statement in that newspaper reads as follows:

"Certainly we regret if we have offended the feelings of our Canadian neighbors and other members of the British Empire, but some seem to hold a mistaken impression that this narrative in some way reflected upon the late Queen Alexandra.

"Nothing could be further from the fact. On the contrary, she has been shown as a great and noble lady who sustained in silence and fortitude those trials which have come to many queens.

"In fact, especially in the older days, it was the common lot of queens to see their royal consorts attracted by the many fair faces which always lay in siege for such attentions.

"To repeat, I regret if we have offended the feelings of our neighbors to the north, for whom we have and shall continue to have the utmost admiration and respect."

A CHINESE FOE OF BOLSHEVISM

COURAGE OF OPINION is not at its height in China, we are told, and when there is some sign of it, it should be applauded. Therefore, some Chinese newspapers are ready to tender praise to one Ma Soo, whose integrity and courageous mind are said to be strong enough to resist the corrupting influence of what he describes as "Russian gold." He has given a valuable lesson to the young men of China, remarks the Peking *Daily News*, which wonders whether they will have sense enough to profit by it. Mr. Ma, we are reminded, was formerly the personal representative of the late Dr. Sun Yat Sen in Washington, and is said by this journal to be "on the war-path against the menace of Bolshevism," and it adds:

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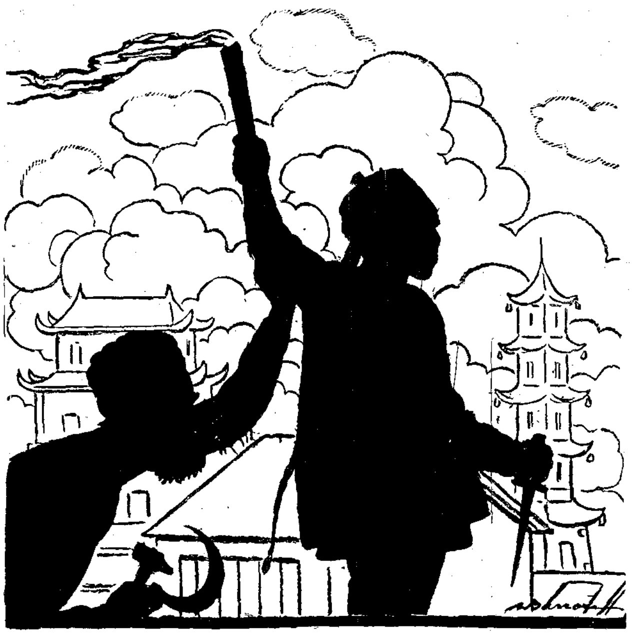
MA SOO

Who is fighting Bolshevism in China as stubbornly as the Soviet Russians are striving to make it take root in that country.

"According to a telegram from Hankow, Mr. Ma Soo 'counsels intellectual honesty and mental sanity in the present critical times, and charges Bolshevik agents in China with poisoning the people's minds with pernicious doctrines and corrupting the morals of the nation's youth with Russian gold.' It is refreshing to hear one with a past reputation for extravagant radicalism speaking straight from the shoulder against Bolshevism. Mr. Ma Soo was at one time regarded as a radical of the radicals, and to the Government of a few years ago his name was anathema. Then the late Dr. Sun Yat Sen was fighting the so-called 'Northern' Government, and the campaign carried on in America by Mr. Ma Soo was as clever as it was effective."

It is particularly interesting to this daily that men like Mr. Ma, who was steeped in the revolutionary idea, should balk at Bolshevism. It tells us that another radical of the old days, Mr. Hu Shih, is now practically a conservative, or rather the ideas he used to espouse some years ago, which were then regarded as radical, have been so far outrun by the ideas of the present-day youth that they appear to be almost ultra-conservative. We read then:

"Both Mr. Ma Soo and Mr. Hu Shih, in their different spheres, were working with might and main for the introduction of liberal thought, for the awakening of the people, for the overthrow of the old iron-bound systems of the ancients which virtually kept the masses in fetters, stifled thought and strangled enlightenment. The Manchus, and the monarchs before them, depended for their strength upon their success in keeping the masses manacled mentally and morally, and all who engaged in the work of breaking the bonds loomed large then as terrifying radicals unfit to be received in decent company. How times have changed! The ideas they then fought so hard to have recognized are now complacently accepted by most people the world around as the natural ideas for any self-respecting person to entertain, and just as the motor-car of



A FRENCH VIEW

Moscow showing young China how to be Bolshevik.

—*L'Echo De Paris.*

twenty years ago appears to be standing still when a modern one crashes by, so do Mr. Hu Shih and Mr. Ma Soo, in their old garb look like shellbacked conservatives when put side by side with Bolshevism, Communism, and other up-to-date brands of radicalism."

A few years ago, it is recalled, Mr. Ma was in the vanguard of the late Dr. Sun. He returned from his successful campaigns in America on behalf of the Kuomintang party, when Dr. Sun was in power at Canton—and that was just before Dr. Sun went north to his death—we are told, and it is said to be remarkable that Mr. Ma should have been able to break away from his environment because the environment at Canton was Bolshevized, and—

> "It says much for his courage, for his independence of mind, and his strength of character, that he was able to fly in the face of his old master, Dr. Sun, and break with his old associates on a matter of principle. For it must have been principle. It wasn't money—for the weight of money was with the Bolsheviks, and there was none at all on the other side. As a Bolshevik agitator in China Mr. Ma Soo would have been formidable, for he learned the game of publicity in a land where that game is carried on by adepts, and could have applied it here with skill and success. And, at the same time, he could have accumulated much wealth for himself by simply remaining with his old friends of the Kuomintang who had become Red. Yet, we find him deserting Dr. Sun, and his friends, and the prospects of wealth to take up arms against them. He did it because when he got back to Canton he was unquestionably shocked by what he learned of Bolshevik machinations and intentions, and because his mind was alert enough to foresee what the terrible consequences would be to his own country if the seeds of Bolshevism could be effectively sown."

Perhaps those patriots of China, who seem to believe that it is the height of patriotism to plunge their country into chaos at the instance of Russian agents, it is argued, will be given "furiously to think" if they will calmly examine the why and the wherefore of Ma Soo's stand on behalf of "intellectual honesty and mental sanity." We are then advised that:

> "He was bold enough to abandon his Bolshevized associates, part with his former patron and friend, Dr. Sun, and to enter the lists against them. He did it because he, a radical agitator, realized the grave danger and terrible menace of playing with what Tupan Yueh Wei Chun recently described as 'red-hot charcoal,' and because he saw the vital necessity of some one rising and fighting against it. No one can accuse Ma Soo of being the agent of the imperialists. He stept right out of the camp of the red-hot Bolsheviks at Canton and defied them and denounced them, and for that he is to be honored by all the young men of this country who appreciate what manfulness means."

This Peking newspaper charges that the Chinese Republic has "lost more through the alleged friendship of the Soviet than she ever could have lost under the avowed hostility of the Czars."

RED BANNERS WAVING IN CANTON

Chinese converts to Bolshevism parading the streets of the city in which Soviet ideas have gained most supporters.

WHERE BRITAIN "BEATS AMERICA"

Despite a year of trade depression, British overseas trade in 1925 exceeded that of the United States by not less than 25 per cent., and British editors note with satisfaction that this fact is revealed by the official statistics of the foreign trade of the United States issued by the American Department of Commerce. The totals for the United States, as reproduced in the London *Daily Express*, are as follows:

Imports	£840,000,000
Exports	£962,000,000
Total trade	£1,802,000,000

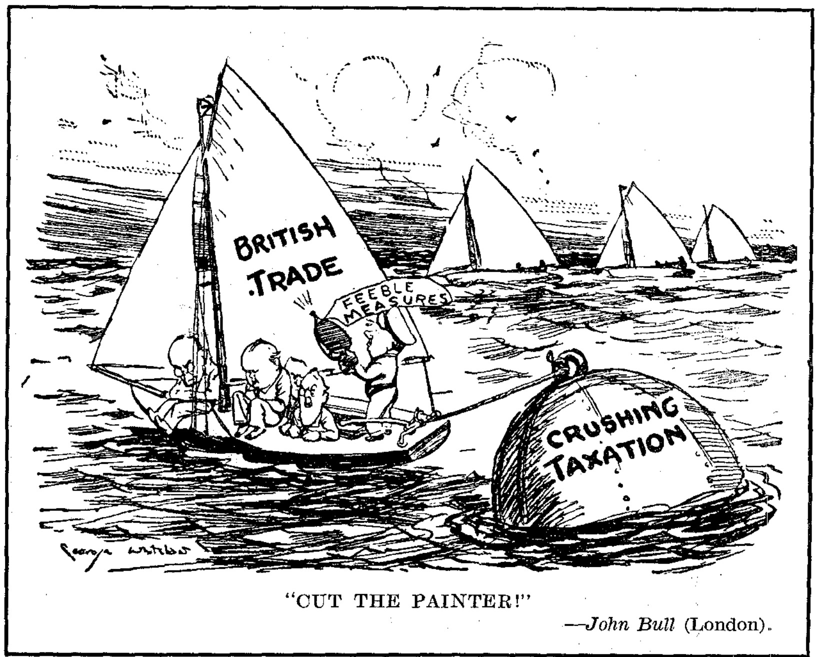
The figures for Great Britain were:—

Imports	£1,323,000,000
Exports	£927,000,000
Total trade	£2,250,000,000

We read further in this London daily that, as compared with 1924, there was an increase of £123,000,000 in American imports and of £64,000,000 in exports, and the increase of British imports was only £45,000,000, which, we are reminded, is barely a third of that of the United States. So those who regard increasing imports as "a sign of industrial debility" are placed in a quandary, it is said, for, on their own showing, the figures ought to indicate depression in the United States, and there is no depression. It is further pointed out that:

> "The United States had in 1925 a £122,000,000 surplus of exports over imports. Great Britain, on the other hand, had a £396,000,000 surplus of imports over exports. An excess of exports is usually called 'favorable,' and regarded as a good sign, while an excess of imports is characterized as 'unfavorable' and regarded as a bad sign.
>
> "But the Board of Trade has shown how our 'unfavorable' balance of £396,000,000 is not only wiped out, but turned into a 'favorable' balance of £28,000,000 as soon as our 'invisible exports' are taken into account. On the other hand, it is America's 'invisible imports' which wipe out her 'favorable' balance, so called, and put an entirely different aspect on the figures. One of her 'invisible imports,' as was recently pointed out in *The Daily Express*, is the vast sum spent by American tourists in foreign countries. For 1924 this was no less than £100,000,000, after allowing an offset of £20,000,000 as the expenditure of foreign tourists in America, and the amount increases yearly.
>
> "Further, there is one import into the United States which, tho 'visible' enough in fact, has to be considered 'invisible' in striking the balance, since the customs authorities do not, officially, at any rate, see it. It was estimated that in 1924 contraband liquor to the value of £10,000,000 was smuggled into the United States. Accumulated evidence since then has made it clear that the amount was greatly underestimated, as it only allows for an expenditure of 1s. 8d. per head of the population on bootlegged liquor."

Moreover, it is stated, the United States carries only about 65 per cent. of her overseas trade in her own ships. The freights on the remaining 35 per cent., we are told, form another item in the "invisible-imports" which help make up her balance of trade. The words "favorable" and "unfavorable" are, in fact, misleading, it is declared, and they go back to the time when an excess of exports of goods over imports of goods was desired in order that the balance might be paid for in gold—a very "favorable" thing for the country, as was thought at the time. This doctrine is said to have been exploded, tho the terms remain in common use, and we read:



"CUT THE PAINTER!"

—*John Bull* (London).

> "An excess of imports is not a blow but a boon, so long as the 'invisible exports' wipe it out and create a really favorable balance, namely, one that goes into new investments abroad. In 1925 this country had such a balance to the good of £28,000,000.
>
> "British supremacy in oversea trade is demonstrated by American statistics, yet the fact remains that the United States is highly prosperous, while Great Britain is only beginning to feel the flow of the tide. What, then, are the sources of American prosperity?
>
> "They are four in number:—
>
> "1. Her vast home market of 110 millions of people, all living in one continental area.
>
> "2. The superior output of the American worker who does not 'ca' canny' and is cheerfully paid the highest wages he can earn.
>
> "3. Mass production of standardized lines.
>
> "4. Extensive use of power and the incessant scrapping of good for better machinery.
>
> "While British conditions differ, they do not differ so much as to prevent each of the above four items providing a pointer to renewed and abundant prosperity for Great Britain."

In a special message to the London *Daily News*, Lord Ashfield, former president of the Board of Trade, speaks of 1926 as a year of hope for Britain, and he goes on to say:

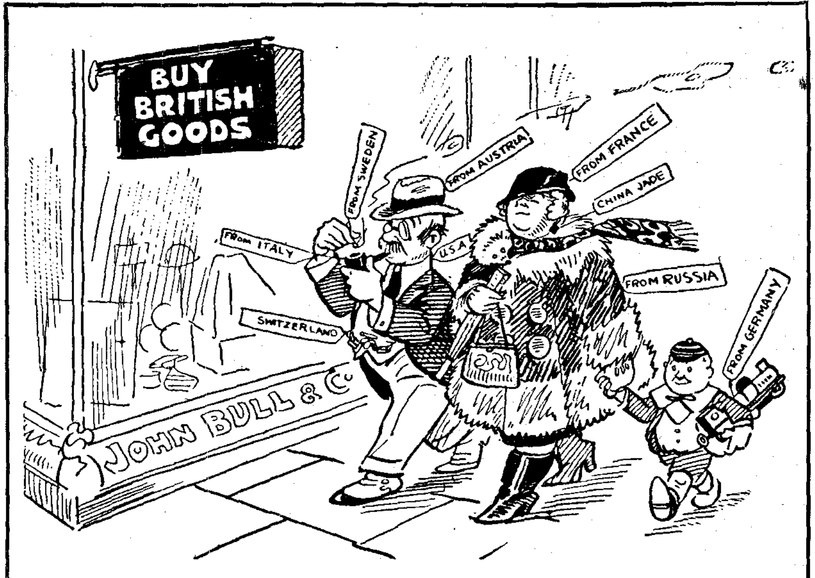
> "As a nation we are neither decadent nor indolent. We are equal to any other country in skill, resource, imagination, and a willingness to work. Our courage and readiness to take risks have carried our trade to every habitable part of the globe.
>
> "'Made in Britain' is still a priceless trademark. The United States would cancel our debt to possess it. Having these supreme advantages, there is no need for despondency. A little extra effort by everybody and the worst will soon be behind us.
>
> "Let us all pledge ourselves to 'boost and not to knock' our industries, and to help in fighting our way out of the present trade depression. That is the road to 'Good Business' and 'Employment for All.'"

JAPAN'S CHINA POLICY

MISREPRESENTATION OF JAPAN as a warlike nation causes concern in some sections of the Japanese press, from which we learn that the causes for such misrepresentation are varied. A seemingly frank discussion of the subject appears in the Tokyo *Yamato*, which tells us that Japan was forced to wage wars involuntarily against her old friends for the sake of her national fortunes. Not infrequently, it is then admitted, Japan "intimidated others indirectly with her armed forces, and, also, she has been in the imprudent habit of sending troops to foreign territories." We read then:

> "These mistakes combined made her appear a warlike nation which persistently abides by militarism. Japan has been quick-tempered in her foreign policy in some cases and has too often resorted to her military strength to cover her awkward foreign policy.
>
> "Japan attaches importance to her policy toward China for reasons of economic necessity as well as of Japan's self-defense. It is unjust, however, to contend that Japan's policy toward China is symbolic of her militarism, yet she is unpopular in the field of international politics. This is due, perhaps, to the tactlessness of her foreign policy as well as to her inexperience and awkward management of national politics. As a case in point, we shall refer to the question of Shantung Province.
>
> "Japan has already invested 150,000,000 yen in that province, and her subjects resident there exceed 20,000. Since the assumption of the Military Governorship of that province by Chang Tsung-hsiang, one of the railway lines has been exclusively appropriated for military purposes at the expense of ordinary traffic and, further, an unreasonable levy is being made upon commodities, but what measures has the Imperial Government taken against such violence?"

The action of Chang Tsung-hsiang, this Tokyo daily goes on to say, undoubtedly constitutes an infringement of Japan's rights, and it declares that proper steps must be taken to cope with his violence, and the steps must be peaceful negotiations.



"THE COMPLETE BRITON"

—*The Daily Express* (London).

But Japan "must desist from relying upon military strength," and it is further stated that:

> "Bertrand Russell says that, should Japan intimidate China with armed forces, the Chinese would start a resolute patriotic movement, but Japan will not threaten them with militarism. Such a conclusion as that of Bertrand Russell is perplexing to Japan."

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SCIENCE · AND · INVENTION

SHOOTING OIL-WELLS AS A FINE ART

WELL-SHOOTING is not what it used to be, writes Grady Trippett, staff representative of *The Oil Weekly* in New York. The equipment is better, and this has cut out some of the danger. The well-shooter himself is a changed man. His recklessness has toned down, and he carries life-insurance, instead of a hip-flask. A clear head and steady nerves are his chief assets. The game of shooting oil-wells, we are assured, does really deserve a place among the fine arts. Any man who can load his truck with cans of glycerin, drive over rough roads, pour it into shells, lower them into a well and discharge them without damage to man, beast or property, deserves the distinction of being classed with those who turn out masterpieces. We read:

Courtesy of *The Oil Weekly* (Houston, Texas)

"IF YOU CAN'T RUN, GET OUT OF THE WAY FOR SOME ONE WHO CAN."

"Take the little act of grasping a loaded shell as it comes through the casinghead, having been caught in a flow. Some say it has never happened. Some say it has. Just as some veteran well-shooters admit running from that situation, others admit having seen it done and of hearing of its accomplishment.

"It is the opinion of D. A. Koons, manager of the Eastern Torpedo Company at Tulsa, that the catching of a loaded shell coming out of a well is but an act on the side of safety and duty. He says he would rather attempt that than to take his chances on escape by running, even with the advantage of eighty feet, his position in the engine house, as a start.

"'Chances are a man would not escape anyhow,' he said. 'When a shell starts back up the hole in a flow, it comes out at such a slow speed that catching it is not difficult. A man can catch and hold one until help comes, or until the well stops flowing.'

"He also admits that a man might be tempted to close his eyes as he clasped the loaded shell in his arms. And another pardonable guess is that he might be tempted to mutter a few words of what he learned some years previous about 'Now I lay me. . . .'

"Each oil-pool, where well-shooting has been practised, has its choice stories of how shells have been caught at the mouth of the hole, just before they toppled out and spread destruction over a great area. There are more instances of where a well has begun flowing while the shell was being loaded. The shooter being on the derrick floor had no choice except to rescue his explosive.

"Three attributes are essential to expert well-shooting. One is not to fear nitro-glycerin. Another is to know the well. The third is to understand how to handle glycerin. For these reasons drillers and tool-dressers make the best well-shooters and torpedo companies draw their recruits from these well-workers.

"The veteran driller knows an oil-well. He has that sixth sense of knowing when the well is likely to flow. Knowing that, he is not going to put a loaded shell down in the hole with a flow expected.

"All very well, but the following incident shows that wells do the unexpected, also that men will flee from danger when given a chance.

"The well, No. 6 on the Nunn farm, had been dead for a month. So a good healthy shot was administered in the hope of revival. The shooter had 410 quarts of glycerin in the hole and there was another 200 quarts unloading near by.

"Just then the well gave evidence of a revival of flowing. There was a half-dozen men in the dog-house, one of them a huge chap, whose poundage registered around three hundred. By some means he reached the door first, after slack in the line told what could be expected. The other five charged against him, but he seemed unable to get through. They urged and they pushed and still he blocked the way.

"Finally he squeezed through, the others following in quick order. And they all ran, but not to the derrick floor, for no one had a thought of catching that shell. Donnell [of the Tulsa Torpedo Co.] had put some distance behind him, when the first shell came through and exploded. The shock put him face down on the ground, as it did others. But not for long. The men were up and at it again.

"Somewhere a team broke loose and staged a little run, going toward the well. Donnell had to plunge out of the path and roll to escape horses' hoofs. Again he was up and doing his best. All the glycerin in the hole exploded, as did the 200 quarts near the well. There were houses around, and workers, these latter all doing their part toward getting away.

"And every man succeeded. The one man injured was on a 1,600 barrel tank a half-mile away. The explosion pushed the tank in and he went down with it, injured seriously but not permanently.

"A team was unhitched near by. One horse was so badly wounded that it was killed. The other was only slightly injured.

"The explosion knocked out enough window-panes to have covered a gigantic greenhouse. But occupants were uninjured.

"Everything about that explosion was primed for a death-dealing incident. Why there was no death-list is just as much of a mystery as why the well began flowing after being dead for a month.

"Fred C. Harris, now with the Osage Torpedo Company, was once a party to a two-man race that was useless but none the less real.

"'We had thirty quarts in the shell, and going down,' he said, 'when slack on the line told that the well was going to flow. And brother, we ran. We ran and ran some more. At last we were far enough away to be safe, and still no explosion.

"'After a time we ventured back. There the shell was, standing in the derrick, broken, with the glycerin leaking out. That left a nasty job. We ran a pump all night, washing the glycerin off the ground. But the next day when we had to go back to work, the odor from the glycerin was such that it put every man of the crew in a fix compared to that of a bunch of landlubbers on their first ocean voyage.'

"Forest Cox was shooter on a well, where a flow put on an even better show than this one above. He had a shell down 2,000 feet in a well near Mannford, Oklahoma. Just then the well began to flow. This record is not clear as to his running ability.

"But the glycerin never exploded. The shell was thrown from the hole. But it fell back in the derrick and there it rested when Cox came back to investigate the incident."

The Breckenridge development Mr. Trippett tells us, brought the largest shots known to the oil industry. The average shot is not more than 30 quarts. Down around Breckenridge, it was the common thing for 500 to 600 quarts of nitro-glycerin to be placed for a single shot. Two instances are on record for 1,000-quart shots, and there may have been shots still larger. He writes:

"The Eastern Torpedo Company placed both the 1,000-quart shots mentioned here. One went in the well of the Winterset Oil Company in the Hart pool, Stephens County, about two years ago. It had been shot twice before with smaller amounts, and a large shot-hole existed. So 1,000 quarts was lowered in, being stacked like sticks of wood in this hole at the bottom. Then a bomb was dropt in and the big shot went off.

"Result—nothing. The hole was dry when it was shot, and dry afterward.

"This same concern placed a 1,000-quart shot in a well of the Burk-York Oil Company near Gorman, Texas. Neither did it bring production.

"But the actual placing of shots and their explosion do not give glycerin all its opportunities for playing queer pranks. Much happens around the factory.

"Consider the breathless moments after the nitrator belt has broken. By some means that nitrator must be kept turning. Otherwise the mixture may get too hot. And no man will be left to tell the story. The nitrator may be compared to a giant ice-cream freezer. It has a crank, placed for the emergency of a broken belt from engine pulley to nitrator pulley.

"When the belt goes off duty, the helper must take his place at the crank. And he must keep that load moving until the belt is back on duty. It's a lot of fun—after it is over.

"Fatal accidents in the handling of glycerin are not as frequent as they were once. Two things are responsible. Better equipment and perhaps better men.

"The 'rubber boot' has about eliminated explosions in the transporting of glycerin. Each can is now set in a rubber jacket, as it is loaded on a truck. This reduces jolting, eliminates friction between cans. In case of a leaking can, glycerin can not run down on the working parts of the automobile and discharge.

"Then there are better roads. A smooth surface helps.

"Now the veteran well-shooter looks with a bit of doubt on new devices coming into the game. Like the gentlemen of the old school with their liquor, he prefers his glycerin straight. Just give him glycerin and a well to put it in and he'll make it do the work."

HOW MUCH SUGAR IN A BUSHEL OF CORN?—A correspondent of *Wallaces' Farmer* (Des Moines, Iowa), writes to that paper: "How much sugar is there in a bushel of corn? Some men tell me there is only two and one-half pounds." *The Farmer* replies:

"There is thirty-four pounds of starch in a bushel of corn. It rests with the factory to determine what part of this starch should be made into sugar. If the market warrants it, all of the starch could be made into sugar, which would mean more than thirty pounds of sugar to a bushel of corn. In actual commercial practise at the present time, only eight or ten pounds of this thirty-four pounds of starch is made into sugar. About twelve pounds is sold as starch and about twelve pounds is converted into corn sirup. A few years ago, before corn sugar became so popular, the factories made only about two and one-half pounds of sugar out of each bushel of corn, most of the starch at that time being sold either as starch or converted into corn sirup. In the future, as corn sugar becomes more popular, it is possible that twenty-five or even thirty pounds of sugar may be made out of each bushel of corn."

SHALL WE TEACH FACTS OR SCIENCE?

IS SCIENCE SIMPLY AN ASSEMBLAGE of unrelated facts? Some school science teachers appear to think so, says Lowell C. Frost, of the high school in Hollywood, California, in *The General Science Quarterly*. But science as a method of thinking is surely more valuable, he goes on. The teaching of factual information is the easy road to a salary for the weak teacher. It is dangerously simple to assign four pages, and check off the ability of each pupil to remember the information in them. But too great stress upon remembering facts is almost certain to leave them unrelated to each other and to thought processes. And it is common experience, Mr. Frost reminds us, that an unrelated fact is usually a fact lost to memory. He proceeds:

"Any fact faces the past. Only when they have joined hands at the behest of an idea, can facts face the future with significance. Single facts are static; joined by a logical thought they are dynamic. Facts are essentially raw materials, and it requires the catalytic action of thought before they can be combined into a useful product. That photosynthesis is the process of manufacturing carbohydrates in a green leaf, is an interesting fact; but it is unproductive until logically linked with the further facts that carbohydrates are the sole fundamental sources of protein, and that protein is essential to the life of every living thing.

"Moreover, is it worth while to burden many minds with many facts, while we have so many good reference books at hand? I know a teacher of geometry who can never remember the value of *pi* beyond the fourth decimal, and who keeps the required figures, along with other facts, in a pocket note-book. He seems, however, to make geometry a joyous and vital thing to his pupils. His mind is full of living thoughts, his note-book of formulæ.

"It would seem, then, that the true function of a teacher of science is to inculcate in the pupil the habit of using thought effectively in dealing with facts. The pupil may get the facts from a few good books, but he will not get the habit of straight thinking about them from few or many books. He must have a real teacher if he is to comprehend real science.

"If the scientific attitude is not acquired in high school, it is rarely attained later, and every university teacher will support the statement that it is the ability to think straight rather than the storage of any amount of information, which determines the capacity of the student for carrying on advanced work effectively.

"As to the methods to be pursued, the writer expects a wide scattering of opinions—which is, of course, as it should be. The strongest teacher is he who most clearly and constantly visualizes the end to be attained, and who most successfully evolves and adapts his methods in accordance with his individual powers and the needs of his particular pupils. Ends should be agreed upon; means should be individual."

There are, however, Mr. Frost believes, certain general assumptions in the teaching of science which, altho widely accepted, are too seldom clearly exprest. Three of the more important of these might well be listed in categorical form. Here they are:

"1. Scrupulous maintenance of a scientific attitude on the part of the teacher, and avoidance of 'scientific' dogmatism. Any teacher who is afraid to say 'I do not know,' is more dangerous than useful in a science department.

"2. Every statement, question, and answer, of both teacher and pupil, should be accurately and completely exprest. Any loose wording should be attacked and criticized by the class, and so amended as exactly to express the thought intended.

"3. Every opportunity to ask 'Why?' should be utilized. In modern educational parlance, the 'neuristic' method should be employed.

"Every reader of this article will wish to add to this short list, and the writer desires to exercise the same privilege. He would include in it

"The adequate presentation of the fundamentals of logic in every science class.

"This should embrace the study (not the mere memorization of definitions in the first chapter of some text-books) of axioms, assumptions, hypotheses, theories, laws, syllogisms, fallacies, and the validity of generalizations. How many students in any senior science class know and can state what they actually mean by the phrases 'I guess,' 'I suppose,' 'I believe,' 'I think,' 'I know'? How many know what factors justify a generalization, or are able to detect common yet plausibly worded fallacies? Yet a working knowledge of these things lies in the very foundation of scientific thinking. The obvious outcry against such an innovation is that logic can not be understood by most adults, and that it is therefore absurd to teach it in high schools. To which one is tempted to retort that if the adults had been taught something of logical scientific thinking when they were in school, they would now be able to understand more of logic, and many other things. The real answer is that it is actually much easier to teach practical logic to a high-school pupil than to an adult. It is easier to walk straight across an untrodden field than it is to do the same across a field worn with many crooked paths. A study of the fundamentals of logic does not necessarily imply stilted phraseology, abstract theorizations, nor the medieval clap-trap of the word-juggler. It may be taught (best, perhaps) with the aid of material taken from the Sunday paper, as a basis for critical discussion.

"That the child's mind is inherently more logical than the mind of the adult is a fact observable and provable by any one. That we allow it to remain a fact is the most terrifying indictment of our educational system."

BORROWING OXYGEN FOR HARD WORK

OUR MUSCLES CAN, AND DO, "go into debt for oxygen," we are told in *The Journal of the American Medical Association* (Chicago). In other words, a man may do work that requires far more oxygen than he is able to absorb as he does it. Energy is stored in chemical form and the "debt" is paid by increased intake after the work is over. The old idea that combustion of any kind goes on in the muscle is no longer held, we are told. The muscle is purely a chemical machine. This is not the first time that radical revision of the older conceptions of the nature of muscular work has been necessary, we are told. One of the early steps was the abandonment of the idea that proteins or other nitrogenous compounds supply the energy for muscular performance. We read:

"For a long time the transformation of energy in muscular work was assumed to be due to the oxidation of carbohydrate, presumably glucose, in the muscle. Perhaps the most radical change of opinion regarding the process has been the abandonment of the theory that this organ is a combustion engine, and the acceptance of the view that it is a chemical machine in which the energy of motion is derived directly from chemical energy.

"It has become a dictum of the science of nutrition that 'the absorption of oxygen does not cause metabolism, but rather the amount of the metabolism determines the amount of oxygen to be absorbed.' In this connection we have heard of late of the possibility of the body's incurring an oxygen deficit under severe exertion. According to the investigations of Hill and Meyerhof, in particular, the process in muscular contraction does not primarily involve oxidation. The muscle accumulates its energy in a form known as glycogen, which is easily and quickly made available at the instant of contraction by transformation into lactic acid, and this process is immediately followed by a contraction. Afterward, the lactic acid remains to be reconverted into glycogen or oxidized. The amount of lactic acid is a measure of the oxygen debt. This point of view makes it easier to understand how it is possible for a man to take an amount of muscular exercise that requires far more oxygen than can be supplied during the exercise. The oxygen is not used in the process of muscular contraction but afterward during the process of recovery. The muscle is capable of going into debt for oxygen. Henderson and Haggard have recently shown that an oarsman may exert a power which exceeds by 30 to 60 per cent. that afforded by the oxygen simultaneously absorbed; he thus draws heavily on his credit; these deficits are repaid by the high rate of oxygen absorption for a time after the work is ended.

"Schneider and Clarke, at the School of Aviation Medicine, Mitchel Field, have observed that the oxidative processes of the body are retarded at low barometric pressures. The interference is accentuated during physical work. The aviation authorities assert that despite the markedly decreased consumption of oxygen during work at a low barometric pressure corresponding to a very high altitude, it is not shown that the oxygen debt of the body is increased by work at the low pressure. Theoretically, they state, the oxygen debt should be larger. Evidently the body protects itself against an oxygen deficit in the early stages of existence at lowered barometric pressures until various protective devices come into play. The disturbances in the biochemical condition of the body are slowly compensated for, if sufficient time is spent under the new condition to permit the system to reestablish an equilibrium."

TO DISINFECT SEED

IN A FEW YEARS only disinfected seed will be sold, or at very best seed produced under such conditions that it is virtually free from seed-borne parasites. This is the prediction of Clayton Roberts Orton, Professor of Plant Pathology at Pennsylvania State College. Dr. Orton, has been at work on this subject for several years, we are told in the New York *Times;* and he is now engaged in research at the Boyce Thompson Institute, where he has been able to trace the spread of plant diseases through seed distribution in many cases. Millions of dollars will be saved annually, once the full result of this research work is made known, after its completion, he says. We read:

"Crop losses in the United States caused by parasitic organisms, such as fungi and bacteria, amount to many millions of dollars annually. Some of these losses are directly traceable to parasites which are carried upon or within the seeds, as for instance wheat, oats, barley, corn, rye, beans, etc. It is estim ted that all the cereal crops are reduced annually by about 3 per cent. on the average as a result of smuts and other seed-borne parasites. The bean crop suffers an average annual loss of about 6 per cent., many other crops suffering in proportion.

"Through the sale and distribution of infected seed the various parasites have been widely distributed throughout the production areas of the world. 'Some of these parasites, such as the cereal smuts, are known at the present time to be distributed wherever these crops are grown. It was these facts which led to the passage of the Simmons bill which became the Plant Quarantine act in 1912,' said Dr. Orton.

"As the necessity for food production becomes more acute, with the rapid increase in population, it is evident that more effort must be made to lessen crop losses. One of the most efficient methods of increasing production has been shown to be the protection of the crop from attacks of parasites. The seed treatment of wheat, oats, barley, etc., will control smuts and other diseases and result in a corresponding yield increase which in value will be vastly greater than the expense involved in the treatments.

"Of the materials which have been utilized for seed disinfection, formaldehyde, copper and corrosive sublimate have been generally considered standard, but each has its limitations, according to Dr. Orton. More recently the organic mercuries have come to the attention of scientists studying these problems. They appear to be superior, he said, to any material previously used. In general they have as wide a range of toxicity to parasites and a much wider margin of safety than the older materials.

"'With these new and more effective weapons at hand,' he said, 'seedsmen are beginning to evince more interest in seed treatment, and as our knowledge of the subject develops we may predict that in a few years only disinfected seed will be sold, or seed which is produced under such conditions that it is relatively free from seed-borne parasites. Already several seedsmen have adopted these methods—which only await further extension through the demand from the producer for disease-free seed.'"

INTELLIGENCE TESTS FOR RATS—Five hundred white rats are being given intelligence-tests to determine learning-ability, with respect to age, in the Stanford University psychology laboratories, we are told by Science Service's *Daily Science News Bulletin* (Washington). The study is financed by a grant from the Carnegie Corporation of New York of $12,000 to be extended over three years. After the first year higher animals, such as the cat, will be studied. We read:

"The problem in the case of animals, according to Prof. Calvin P. Stone, who is conducting the experiments, is to test the ability to learn at successive stages of development. With rats, ages of 20, 30, 50, 100 and 200 days are used. Intermediate ages may be used later in further expansion of the work. Both the learning of new habits and the breaking of old ones are to be tested. Two types of tests are being conducted by Professor Stone at present, the problem box and the maze. The problem box is a square box of wire screening, from which a door leads to another box containing food. The door can be opened only by stepping upon a small platform projecting from the side of the box. When the rat depresses this platform with his feet an electric current releases the door leading to the food. A rat is given this test once daily for twenty days, and the time required for him to depress the platform is noted. Then a period of fifty days is allowed to elapse before the test is repeated, to determine his retention of the habit formed. About 100 rats of each age are being tested. The maze is one of the oldest devices used to test intelligence and learning-ability. It consists of a labyrinthine passage containing many blind-alleys but only one direct path to the end, where food rewards the successful rat. A hungry animal is placed at the starting-point and allowed to find his way to the exit. The number of false moves taken and the time required measure learning-ability by this trial and error method. In addition to the 500 white rats now being used in these experiments, a breeding colony of about 100 animals is maintained. A rough estimate of the relative rate of physical development in the rat and in man would be about 30 to 1. A rat one month old is equal in physical development to a child two and one-half years old. Results now at hand would seem to indicate that the ratio of mental development is probably more nearly 50 to 1."

HOW TREES PRUNE THEMSELVES

PERHAPS, SAYS MABEL H. WHARTON, in *American Forests* (Washington, March), you have seen an ancient pine-tree with long, straight-boled trunk perfectly branchless until high in the air the branches shoot out and form a green crown. Did you ever stop to think how this came to be? Why is it that this special pine is not like the forest of young pines at its feet, which are well branched from ground to apex? She goes on:

"This is just another example of the wonderful way Mother Nature has of making things work together for the best good of all. She causes the forests to prune themselves, thus giving us long, straight, free trunks, containing good board lumber with which to build our mills, our houses and our ships.

"When this pine was young, as young as the saplings at its feet, it, too, was many branched from root to tip, but growing around it, pressing closely together were many other pines of the same age and height. As they grew larger and larger they became crowded and, needing more room, they chafed against each other. Their branches grew thickly, and the upper branches shaded those beneath until they could not get the light, and so became yellow and sickly. Now a tree needs light and air as much as it needs the moisture and plant food which it draws up from the ground. It breathes through its leaves as we breathe through our pores, and to do this must have light and air in great abundance. When it finds that the sickly yellowed leaves are unable to digest the sap and get the most good from it, it does not care to bother with them any longer, but pumps the sap directly past these places, and on up to the topmost branches which are thrust up into the air and sunshine, and which drink the precious sap, and grow quickly upward and outward.

"The shadowed branches with their useless burden of yellowed leaves stop growing from day to day, and become more and more shadowed. Finally they cease to grow at all, the moisture becomes parched within them, and they shrivel and die.

"Now, when the branch dies, the tree has no more use for it, and wishes to get rid of it as quickly as possible. When it is putting on its layer of new wood each year it does not put it on the dead branch, but works around it so that the branch seems to be set in a little hole, with the bark ruffling around it like a collar. Each year a new layer is added in this manner, and each layer squeezes in upon the branch more tightly until finally it squeezes so hard that the dead branch falls off completely. Then the tree closes the hole up gradually with bark, and soon the branch is entirely forgotten, and no trace of it remains.

"So it was with this one ancient pine. It was a sturdy tree and it grew upward very rapidly, and soon overtopped its brother trees. Year after year the branches which grew beneath in the shade fell from it, leaving its trunk tall and straight and unscarred, until it stood forth in all its majesty, with its green, tufted head in the clouds. Thus Nature has worked out her own wonderful method of pruning and relentlessly, year by year, she goes through the forest doing work that man, had he many many lifetimes to live, could never find the time to do."

TANTALUM INSTEAD OF PLATINUM

TANTALUM, A METAL LONG KNOWN but little used, is showing "astonishing properties" as a chemical-engineering material, it is declared by Prof. James R. Withrow, head of the Department of Chemical Engineering in Ohio State University. In a statement made public through the American Chemical Society, Professor Withrow compares the new metal favorably with platinum and platinum-iridium. Tantalum, he says, lasts 1,600 times as long as platinum, while it is one-twentieth cheaper. Of the experiments at Ohio State, called new in this field, Professor Withrow's statement says:

"The chemist looks upon platinum as one of his most resistant metals to corrosion. Its use in jewelry, however, is damaging chemical engineering and chemical research. This has stimulated engineering devices to eliminate its use entirely.

"It has almost disappeared from the apparatus of manufacturing in the chemical industries. Its expensiveness, due to its use in jewelry, influences the cost of nitric acid from atmospheric nitrogen, which might be greatly reduced, or more extensively made, if platinum were not so expensive as a catalyst.

"The new metal, tantalum, has not yet shown any value as a catalyst, but it can be used as an engineering material, and so far has developed to be almost as valuable in resistance, the experiments at Ohio State University show, as platinum-iridium, one of the most resistant alloys known. For instance, platinum is found to have lost one gram per 100 square centimeters in electrolytic corrosion in sixty hours, while tantalum requires 100,000 hours for the same loss, and platinum-iridium 125,000 hours.

"The half life of a No. 27 Birmingham wire-gage of cathode thickness of platinum was 114 days, whereas tantalum would only be one-half gone at the end of 525 years and platinum-iridium at the end of 656 years.

"No one seems hitherto to have made such comparisons of the wastage of these materials from either the chemical or chemical-engineering point of view.

"Tantalum has five-sixths of the life of platinum-iridium and 1,600 times the life of platinum under proper conditions. In other words, 1,600 platinum cathodes would be destroyed while one tantalum cathode was being consumed by corrosion.

"In spite of this great saving, tantalum is about one-twentieth as expensive in first cost as platinum. Platinum-iridium costs, to-day, $4,330 per kilogram; platinum, $4,000, and tantalum sheet, $250.

"If tantalum investigation continues favorable, a great contribution to chemical-engineering materials will be made."

IS THE UNIVERSE RUNNING DOWN?—By no means, answers Prof. Gilbert N. Lewis of the University of California. In a recent course of lectures at Yale University Professor Lewis asserted that the acceptance of the Einstein theory of relativity abolishes the idea of the older physics that the universe is running down like a clock. According to views hitherto held all forms of energy tend to become dissipated and eventually diffused throughout space, which points inevitably to a period in the far future when the universe will come to a standstill forever. Any physical system left to itself would in the long run arrive at this state of rundownness, the degree of which scientists call "entropy." We read in Science Service's *Daily Science News Bulletin* (Washington):

"But Professor Lewis points out that according to the new geometry of the relativity theory this would not hold true, for the chance that the system would again return to its original state of high potential energy without any outside interference could be calculated, and that this event would necessarily ultimately take place. Thus all phenomena of the physical world are reversible in space-time. Past and future are therefore alike and there is no one-way drift of the universe as a whole. But in our consciousness time appears to flow in one direction. Our vital processes are irreversible. Life proceeds in one direction from birth to death. Vital phenomena, therefore, do not come under the domain of the physical laws. All reversible processes result from living things which are cheats in the game being played by physics and chemistry. Professor Lewis's lecture is regarded as a blow to the mechanism theory which prevailed during the past century and is somewhat in line with the 'Creative Evolution' of Henri Bergson."

PAINTING WITH GROUND GLASS

THAT imperishable paint for decorating the exterior of buildings may be made of colored glass, ground to a powder and mixed with cement, is shown by the success of Paul Honore, a Detroit artist, who has recently "painted" some vivid murals on the outside walls of a new court-house at Midland, Michigan. Visitors have come from as far away as Florida and California to study the new material, and similar colorful structures may soon be scattered over the country. We read in *Popular Mechanics* (Chicago, March):

"The big point about colored-glass cement is that it is lasting. Never will the richness fade from Honore's pictures of the pioneers of Midland County. Centuries from now, if the building is standing, visitors will still have their retinas tickled by the ruddy splendor of sunsets blazing on the walls, the gaudiness of woodmen's mackinaws and bandannas, and the crazy-quilt riots of colors shown in Indian headdress and blankets.

"Heretofore the only kind of outside pictures that have been possible in this rigorous climate was the sort seen on the front of houses in Bavaria and Tyrol—like our more permanent billboards, done in oil paint. Periodic retouching is necessary to keep these designs fresh. Colored stuccos and plasters have been tried, but they will not weather nor dry uniformly. Our houses never could burst out in pictorial color because a soft, imperishable medium was lacking.

"The uninformed person might ask, 'Why not pour some good fast pigment into cement and make colored designs with that?' There are several objections, an important one being that the ultra-violet rays of the sun would gradually bleach out the color. The chemists who made Honore's cement for him couldn't wait a lifetime to see how fadeless their product was, so they did the next best thing to make sure. They exposed samples of the glass-color material to special quartz lamps that in several weeks' time gave the equivalent of 250 years of sunlight. The cement didn't fade a particle.

"Here's the recipe for the cement: Finely ground glass is mixed up in magnesite cement and then transformed into a paste by the addition of liquid magnesium chlorid. The artist applied the material with a small trowel, like a putty knife, anywhere from one-eighth to one-quarter inch thick. The mixture sets in about four hours. When dry, both its feel and its appearance at close range remind one of the surface of a grindstone. Visualize a slab of colored sandstone, and you have a good idea how the material looks.

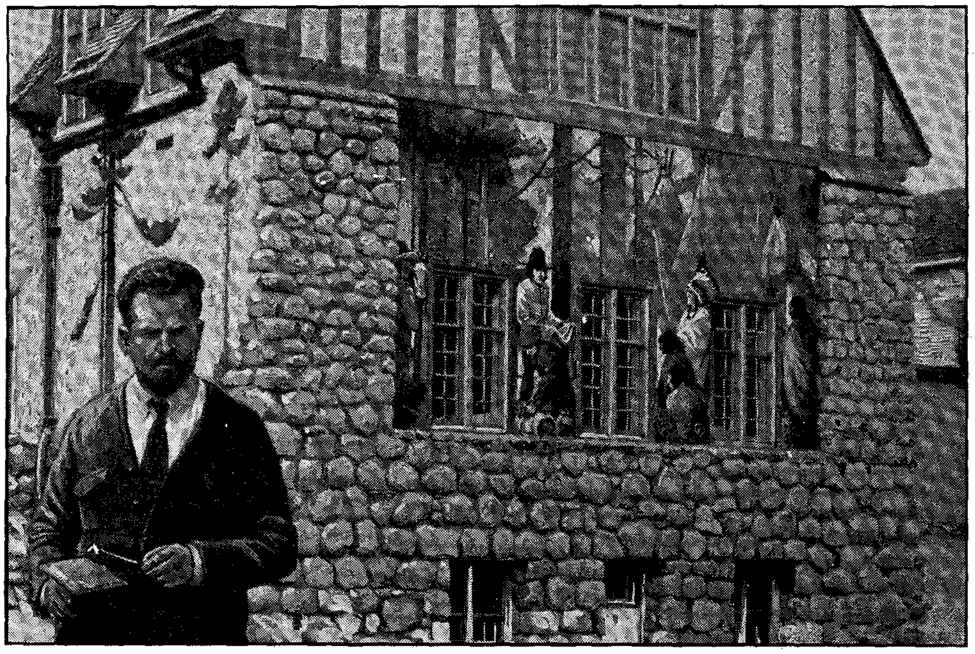
"Mr. Honore explained why the color was so permanent. 'Old paintings and tapestries have retained their color for centuries,' he said, 'because they were kept in houses with glass windows. That is to say, solar light, before it reached them, was robbed of its destructive rays by the glass. Glass screens off the ultra-violet rays.

"'The color in my murals is imprisoned, so to speak, in sunproof grains of glass. The bleaching rays can never reach the pigment. Glass cement is also immune to gases and acid fumes that float through the air in a chemical-manufacturing town like Midland. In addition to these lasting qualities, the new cement also has non-cracking features to commend it.'

"When Herbert H. Dow, of Midland, offered his idea of what the new court-house should be like, he proposed an American design—not a Grecian temple with a blindfolded statue of Justice in front or on a dome. Furthermore, it was to be constructed of the field stone of the district, of plaster made there and timbers hewn there. Once the building started, almost every farmer contributed at least one load of stone so that the court-house even has sentiment mixed in its mortar, so to speak.

"With this aim of a home-products and home-folks building in mind, the other problem was to get a design that would be appropriate. Bloodgood Tuttle of Cleveland, the architect, was told to design a building that would fit in and yet stand out. He chose a modified Tudor style. Honore was commissioned to climax the whole project by depicting on the walls the life and surroundings of the original home folks of the county, the first settlers and their red-skinned neighbors.

"Chemists did the research work that led to the new medium. They began with stuccos and cements. When they hit on the ground-glass idea, they still had a lot of work ahead of them in determining what 'mesh' of ground glass was best, and other technical details. But now that the process is perfected, a new plastic medium is at public disposal for a variety of uses. Lamp-stands, window-boxes and molded decorative articles of all kinds may possibly be fashioned from it."



Courtesy of *Popular Mechanics* (Chicago)

PAUL HONORE AND ONE OF HIS GROUND-GLASS PAINTINGS

HEART FAILURE AND HIGH BAROMETER—High barometric readings in the second half of last November have been associated in England with an unusual number of deaths from "heart failure." This fact, brought to public notice by a correspondent of *The British Medical Journal* (London), signing himself "A. O. W.," has drawn from Dr. Percy Stocks, medical officer to the Department of Applied Statistics in the University of London, a communication reported as follows:

"It seemed to him, he writes, that it might be worth while to ascertain whether any statistical evidence for such an association could be obtained. He has therefore correlated the weekly deaths registered in London as due to diseases of the heart and circulatory system with the mean corrected barometric pressures for the same weeks at Greenwich during this period of the year since 1900. Dr. Stocks finds an appreciable relation between deaths from circulatory diseases and the atmospheric pressure. Since a high barometer in November is frequently associated with a low temperature, which is known to increase mortality from circulatory diseases, this might be the real explanation, but to test this possibility the correlations have also been calculated with the mean temperature of the air at Greenwich for the same weeks. When this is done there does appear to be a small but significant relation between heart deaths and atmospheric pressure during November apart from the effect of temperature, a result which seems to confirm the opinion formed by 'A. O. W.' Dr. Stocks adds that there appears to be in the average year a rapid rise in mortality from circulatory diseases during November, a slight fall during December, and another rise about the New Year, the highest mortality for the year being in January and February."

LETTERS - AND - ART

LITERATURE DRAMA MUSIC FINE-ARTS EDUCATION CULTURE

A DAUGHTER OF THE RENAISSANCE

"A PREPOSTEROUSLY PLEASANT CAREER," is the phrase used by the late Henry James in speaking of Mrs. Jack Gardner, the lady who for half a century was the pride, if sometimes the anguish, of Boston. At her death, in 1924, she left to the city she had adorned so long a visible record of that career in the form of a museum that is unlike any other. "Mrs. Gardner, pretty literally, made this place, whereas the average museum is no more than an adequately lighted fireproof building that will hold a certain amount of paintings and sculptures. Here everything has some relation to everything else." The written record has recently appeared in a volume entitled "Isabella Stewart Gardner and Fenway Court," by Morris Carter. Here one may gain a picture of a lady who seems at the same time to have been a true daughter of the Renaissance and a mondaine of to-day. Enough was said of her personal peculiarities at the time of her death. Now that her great gift to the public has been made available to them, it is well that attention be concentrated solely on that side. It was about 1875 that Mrs. Gardner began seriously "to collect," and it was some fifteenth-century stained-glass which were the first objects then acquired to be retained when the museum took shape. Writing in the Boston *Transcript*, Mr. John Hunter Sedgwick says:

FOUNDER OF A GREAT MUSEUM

Mrs. Jack Gardner, who gave to the public of Boston an Italian palazzo filled with rare works of art where, "everything has some relation to everything else."

"It is worth noting that while she had a dozen different interests, art, that much overused word, held her more and more; she acquired a critical knowledge of music, studied paintings more and more and rounded still further the peculiar power to appreciate that she had in such degree; she possest the instinct for the best, tho this is not of itself final, moved as it may be by different springs. If one learns to know the best in works of art in order to have what is better than others possess, that does not of itself carry true enjoyment with it. The world has seen a great deal of that sort of thing of late years, and it is not altogether genial. Again, one may learn what is the best, because that is the best to learn, but that is the virtue of examination papers and doctorate theses. The great thing is to know and like the best for itself, and this Mrs. Gardner seems in great measure to have achieved. Mrs. Gardner, for her part, was willing to be advised, but she attended to her own enjoyment of art as a matter strictly personal and within her own domain."

A great many things were acquired before the Italian palazzo at Fenway Court was built, and the process of assembling them to a proper synthesis is carefully traced in Mr. Carter's book. In the building of the house itself, Mrs. Gardner was on hand daily as regularly as the humblest workman:

"She herself not only enjoyed working with her hands, but particularly enjoyed showing skilled workmen how she wanted them to work. When the walls of the court were ready to be painted, and her explanations to the painters of the effect she wanted failed to produce the desired result, she ordered a pail of white paint and one of pink to be brought, then climbed upon the staging, and with a sponge dipt first in one pail and then in the other began smearing the wall. The method produced a charming variation in color which makes many people think the wall is pink marble. The ceiling of the Gothic Room is supported on huge beams; as she wanted these to be hewn by hand, the architect secured from a shipbuilding firm in East Boston their most skilful workman, whose hewing was so perfectly done that the beam looked as if it had been planed. With this effect Mrs. Gardner was not at all pleased, and, taking the broadax, she hewed one face of a beam while the workman hovered over her begging her not to cut herself; the rest of his work was an imitation of hers."

Picture-buying to-day is one of the spectacular acts of modern life. More money is doubtless passed in the auction rooms, but it is questionable if Mrs. Gardner's record in acquiring masterpieces has ever been matched. We give some examples of the time of high tide. The "Berenson" mentioned is the famous connoisseur, Bernard Berenson, who, as a student of Harvard, was a protégé of Mrs. Gardner, and later her most trusted adviser:

"In Mrs. Gardner's career as a collector, the year 1896 was memorable, for the purchases made then, relatively few in number because she did not go to Europe, were of such significance that she at last realized that her collection of works of art was likely to become famous. In January, Berenson recommended a portrait of a Venetian Senator by Tintoretto; it was a modest purchase, and even Rembrandt's portrait of himself at the age of twenty-two was not so expensive as to seem rash, but Berenson described it as 'one of the most precious pictures in existence,' and said that if it were not sold by February 18 it would go to the National Gallery in London. Mrs. Gardner cabled just in time to secure it. It had been in the collection of the Duke of Buckingham and Chandos; for years it hung at Stowe House, and was disposed of during the famous Stowe House sale in September, 1848. The day it arrived, Mrs.

Gardner invited only three dear friends to dine and to share her excitement. Altho she kept her purposes absolutely secret until they were accomplished, she took the greatest pride and pleasure in showing a new treasure to her friends, a very few at a time, and regularly made them promise not to tell, so that each new surprize might astonish as many as possible.

"This Rembrandt may be called the corner-stone of Fenway Court, for it was the first picture—so Mrs. Gardner said—that she bought with the intention of developing a real museum collection. From now on it was her determination that her acquisitions should be masterpieces; no difficulties daunted her, no desire seemed to her extravagant; she pursued her game with a zeal, a courage, a determination, and a wisdom hitherto unsuspected—except by Mr. Gardner, who was always aware of her abilities—and her joy in her successes was the elation of a spirit that never outgrew enthusiasm. No longer, she said, could she afford to buy second-rate things, because all her money was needed for the first-rate ones. Yet she knew that the first-rate ones must have background and congenial environment."

The story goes on in a widening circle:

"In May, Berenson asked her if she would like to buy Titian's 'Rape of Europa,' painted for Philip II of Spain and reported to have been called by Rubens, when he made the copy of it that now hangs in the Prado, the greatest picture in the world. The picture was given to Charles I when he went to Madrid to negotiate for the hand of Philip III's daughter; but, as the negotiations failed, and Charles left in a hurry, the picture remained behind, carefully packed. In the eighteenth century it was a chief ornament of the Orleans collection, and finally it came into the possession of Lord Darnley and was hung at Cobham. The price asked was high, several times as much as Mrs. Gardner had yet paid for any work of art, and Berenson might have hesitated to propose the purchase if he had not known that she was prepared to pay even more for Gainsborough's 'Blue Boy,' which he had tried in vain to get for her. But she had seen the 'Blue Boy' and she had never seen the 'Europa.' Moreover, Berenson, expecting the 'Blue Boy' to exhaust her funds, had offered the picture tentatively to another Boston collector, and Mrs. Gardner had forbidden him to bring her into any competition with her neighbors. Nevertheless, as he wrote, 'it would be poetic justice that a picture once intended for a Stewart should at last rest in the hand of a Stewart.' In order that her decision might actually reach him before the other person's, he begged for a cable reply, and he got it. It was said that Dr. Wilhelm Bode fully intended to buy the picture for the Berlin Museum, but to pay the asking price was contrary to all precedent. He expected a leisurely haggle over it, and when he found that an American, and worse still a woman, had recklessly cabled that she would take the picture without argument, he was furious. June 7, Berenson wrote: 'Why can't I be with you when Europa is unpacked! America is a land of wonders, but this sort of miracle it had not witnessed;' and on August 2: 'I hope you have received her and had your first honeymoon with her. What a beauty! Titian at his grandest, Rubens at his strongest, you have both matchless artists' dominant notes singularly combined in this one picture. . . . How I wish I might see you in your first raptures over her!'

"The Titian was only a goad to further effort. In September, Mrs. Gardner wrote Berenson that she wanted the 'Head of Christ,' by Giorgione, in Casa Loschi, Vicenza. The complicated negotiations for this picture lasted till January, 1898. This picture also was considered by the Boston Museum, but was rejected, and Berenson told Mrs. Gardner it was not the kind of picture he thought of for her. This had no influence whatever upon her determination. The following March, Berenson wrote that he thought the picture had already been sold, altho he could not discover to whom; a letter two days later reported an entirely different situation, with good prospects of getting it, but stipulated that it must go to Cavenaghi in Milan to be cleaned and restored. As soon as Mrs. Gardner received this letter, she cabled absolutely forbidding him to send it to Cavenaghi; she would not have its appearance so changed that any one could deny it was the Casa Loschi picture. Finally, in June, 1897, after Berenson had been to Vicenza to interview the family, he reported to Mrs. Gardner that she could have the picture the following November. One of the conditions was that a copy of it should be furnished to hang in Casa Loschi. When November came, however, there were further obstacles, but on January 11, 1898, the picture was safely delivered in Paris; the copy was made by Mr. Robert D. Gauley, and was sent to Vicenza the following November. . . .

"Altho she did not go abroad in 1898, the masterpieces added to her collection that year form a group rarely, if ever, equaled in the annual report of the greatest museums; that year she finally got possession of the Giorgione, and she bought the portrait of Tommaso Inghirami, by Raphael, the portrait of the Earl of Arundel, by Rubens, the bust of Bindo Altoviti, by Benvenuto Cellini, the portrait of a Burgomaster and his Wife, by Rembrandt, and 'The Storm at Sea," by Rembrandt. All these great works of art were secured for her by Mr. Berenson; in addition he secured for her a portrait attributed to Masaccio, a portrait by Sebastiano del Piombo, an interior by Terburg, and a portrait by Bronzino."

There is an interesting insight into the kind of frenzy induced by "collecting":

"As the years went by, she gradually reduced her establishment and her scale of living. There were times when her friends thought she did not have enough food, and indeed her table was for years almost entirely supplied from her Brookline estate, but besides fresh vegetables, fresh butter, fresh eggs, and poultry, that provided also hot-house grapes and nectarines. It can not be said that such economy was irksome to Mrs. Gardner for whatever she did, she made a pleasure; but the reason, for it was her determination that nothing should interfere with the fulfilment of the purpose which was now the center of her life.

"Mrs. Gardner had, however, no thought of curtailing her expenditures for works of art. In December, 1898, Monsieur Robert undertook to buy for her the ceiling painting by Paolo Veronese, representing 'Psyche Received into Olympus.' It was made for the Palazzo Turriano at Udine, and remained there till 1692; at that time the attempt of Conte Sigismondo de la Torre to sell the picture led to long litigation. . . .

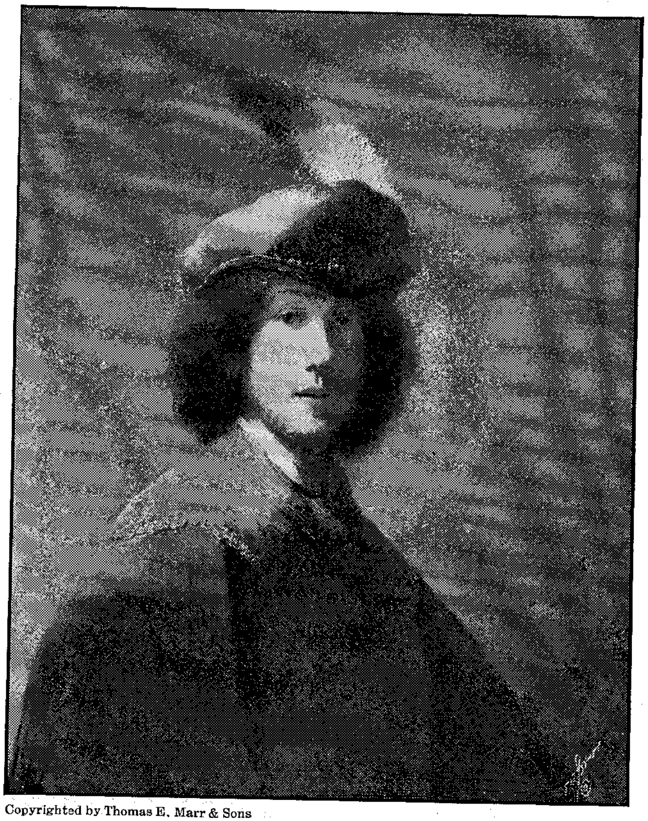
"In Rome, Mr. Norton bought for her a large Pieta by Giovanni della Robbia. In March, Berenson called her attention to a polyptych by Simone Martini, five panels, which had been exhibited for many years in the Museum at Orvieto; these were absurdly cheap, and are, in the opinion of at least one scholar, the chief glory of Fenway Court. On May 23, she sent Berenson a cable asking his advice about the Chigi Botticelli, perhaps the most famous of her pictures; both this picture and a Francia were bought in June. In November, 1901, the Botticelli was exhibited by Colnaghi in London for the benefit of the Prince of Wales Hospital Fund."

THE COVER—Those who are lovers of New England and, perhaps, many of a wider circle, will welcome the artist of our cover whose specialty is painting old New England farm houses with the sunlight playing upon them. It is such a group we present on the outside of our magazine for this week. Mr. Enneking's canvases are not imposing, but they are bits of truth taken direct from nature. From *The Reporter* of North Conway we cull this sketch of the painter's life:

"The artist studied drawing and painting at the Museum of Fine Arts, Boston, Massachusetts, and the Art Students League of New York. He is a member of the Boston Art Club, Salmagundi Club of New York, Gloucester Art Association, New Haven Paint and Clay Club, and the Connecticut Academy of Fine Arts, Hartford, Connecticut. Mr. Enneking has exhibited in the principal art exhibitions of this country. His late father, an artist of high standing, ranks with the best artists of this continent. An artist starts out to do one thing when he first begins his profession, only to find what he thought he was suited for is not in him. This happens to be the case with Enneking. When Charles Dana Gibson was all the vogue in the *Life* magazine, Enneking was much imprest with his illustrations and religiously studied his pen drawings each week as they appeared in the magazine. Copies upon copies adorned the walls of his room until one could not see the wallpaper for the drawings. His father was much opposed to illustrations, and said, 'Illustration is not the highest in art.' This discouraged the son's ambition as an illustrator, so he studied landscape painting instead. It was then that his father gave him valuable instruction, which enabled him to make rapid progress in his work. There were many hard years of study before he became proficient with the paint-brush. At times he became discouraged with art and gave it up for business. His first venture was a position in the wholesale boot and shoe company, then a scenic artist's helper at the Tremont Theater, and in Providence, Rhode Island, he worked as an advertising solicitor for a daily paper. After the newspaper venture the craving for art came to him strong and he went back to art with a determination to win out."

TURNING THE TABLES ON THE MUSIC CRITICS

"WHO SELECTS THE CRITICS?" The question, put by a music student, "who admitted a babelike innocence of journalistic mechanism," is reported by the new music journal *Singing* (New York) which we have quoted on two previous occasions. It might be asked oftener since the destinies of many musicians, notably beginners, are often swayed to success or failure by judgments passed, sometimes lightly, on their first efforts. Such a one confided to this office the loss of an engagement because a music reporter, seemingly eager for a slap-dash journalistic style, had said the singer had "gulped the simple 'Celeste Aïda.'" This was an aria delivered in a moving-picture house and did not of course claim the attention of the critic privileged to sign his name. The critics have of late been almost as much in the limelight as certain conspicuous singers, and the verdicts of these gentlemen can be heard repeated as the original judgments of the man in the street who also is drawn indoors when a sensation is revealed in opera or concert hall. The retort printed in *Singing* is signed "Quien Sabe" [who knows?], the author preferring, "for obvious reasons to remain anonymous." *Singing* explains that "he is a widely known, highly competent, authority on the subject of music," and he graciously admits a marvel "that New York's criticism is as admirable as it is." He concerns himself with "the daily paper critics who are the matinée idols of the profession," but he begins by giving some "hypothetical" answers to the question "Who selects the critic?"



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THE CORNER-STONE OF THE GARDNER COLLECTION

Rembrandt's Self-Portrait was the first picture Mrs. Gardner bought with the intention of forming a real collection of masterpieces.

"But what is the journalistic system?

"As any daily newspaperman will tell you, there isn't any.

"The music critic 'just happens,' like the police reporter. And as every New York paper has a tolerably good police reporter, with now and then one who fails to measure up, so these papers contrive to strike a reasonably good level of reviewing.

"Sometimes it is the owner of the paper who brings in an unknown outsider to occupy the desk which some far more competent newspaperman—eating his heart out on the market run or doing rewrite—had been begging for, through office channels.

"Sometimes the editor, with an eye on a promising lad just out of college, takes the first opportunity that comes along to put him in a place where he can 'write.'

"Sometimes the managing editor is a member of a coterie of wits and *bons vivants* that holds forth in a club, hotel or coffee-house, and it is good fellowship that opens the way.

"Sometimes the city editor, as the most assertive individual on his publication, turns the trick for the friend of the former singer who graces his wife's social set.

"Sometimes the post is the office sop, and goes to the veteran who has rather outlived his usefulness in other capacities, and whose faithfulness over many years has merited reward.

"These are all hypothetical cases. Possibly not one of them is specifically exemplified among present-day reviewers in New York.

"But no experienced newspaperman will deny the possibilities of the music critic being selected in just these ways, or others that indicate a similar hit-and-miss procedure.

"If there are grounds here for complaint, they apply equally to the selection of art critics, dramatic reviewers, financial editors, political writers—yes, even the 'experts' on sports.

"If that is a consolation, let us all make the most of it!"

The writer here credits the journalistic profession with a "canniness" that works out "in music as in politics and sport," and "the results are far happier than the system, or lack of it, would seem to prophesy." Whereupon he begins with the critic of *The Sun*, whose comments on singers we have recently quoted:

"W. J. Henderson's experience would make him the foremost critic in America, even if he were less gifted as a writer and an analyst than he is.

"At seventy, Henderson contrives to be of the present, not the past. Voluminous as is his memory, he but rarely indulges in reminiscences. When a new work is presented, he is keenly alert to get to the heart of it. Only in technical details of singing does he show a tendency to harp upon the good old days. He has never stopt short, as Krehbiel and Finck did, with respect to modernity.

"He has been known to say that he was nonplused by some of the music he heard, but that he was seeking to find out just what these young fellows were driving at. The strong language of Krehbiel—who found an early Honegger work 'mephitic filth'—never mars his reviews.

"Instead, he goes on coining delightfully apt and gently ironical terms to characterize persons and things in music.

"It was fully thirty-five years ago that he dubbed the Metropolitan the 'Faustspielhaus.'

"Almost a decade has passed since he hit upon that priceless designation, the 'Gerryflappers.'

"He has a singularly open mind—and in spite of some rash assertions to the contrary by some of those who have not liked his estimates of individual artists—he has the wisdom of good-will and moderation.

"Rounded as he is in all phases of musical art, I would say that singing is his specialty.

"Lawrence Gilman (*Herald Tribune*) is the *belle-lettrist* of the music scribes. . . .

"Critically, Gilman carries on the Huneker tradition more than any other newspaper writer of the day. Like Huneker, he is a vocabulist, a stylist, a phrase virtuoso who painstakingly avoids the cliché. But he is more diffuse, less dogmatic. Gilman is gratifying free of the 'smart.' If he builds word castles, they are for works he loves—his 'Pelléas,' 'La Mer,' 'Meistersinger,' 'Tristan,' 'Rossignol,' or 'Le Sacre.' He has a way of being elsewhere when what he despises is to be reviewed.

"Olin Downes [*Times*], like Gilman, is carrying on a tradition—that of Richard Aldrich.

"Mr. Downes has a less individual style than Henderson or Gilman, but he has the Aldrich ability to set his opinions squarely before his readers in a manner that gives them 'the meat,' so to speak, of the music under review. He wears well.

"Stability, the hallmark of Aldrich, is likewise the fundamental of Downes. He apparently has no prejudices, no cause to propagandize. All music can be sure of serious treatment, and he will give the *Times* clientele a faithful compend of his views and reactions.

"Personally, I regard him as a better critic of orchestral, chamber music, piano and violin concerts than of opera or voice recitals, where he seems a little less sure of his ground."

The morning *World* recently lost Mr. Deems Taylor, who turned from journalism to musical composition. Taylor, we are told, represented—

"To the *n*th degree, journalism in criticism. His writing was scintillant, but it was journalese, as contrasted with Gilman's essayist English. His exceptional musical gifts never interfered with his humors and his newspaper intuitions. But he, too, often represented the most unfortunate phase of metropolitan journalism—the determination to be clever at any cost, which is one of the most pronounced characteristics of the paper for which he wrote. His was critical repartee.

"Mr. Taylor's successor, Samuel Chotzinoff, presents a parallel case. His selection, from among the ranks of accompanists, was one of those mysteries that befuddle newspapermen and musicians alike. His reviews have been filled with inaccuracies, due to evident unfamiliarity with past music in New York. Some of his first opera criticisms caused veteran readers of the *World* to wonder if they were in Keokuk.

"Yet he seems to be working out of all this, and, by virtue of a tangible individuality in his thought and language, to be making good with the *World's* readers."

WORSE THAN VULGARITY

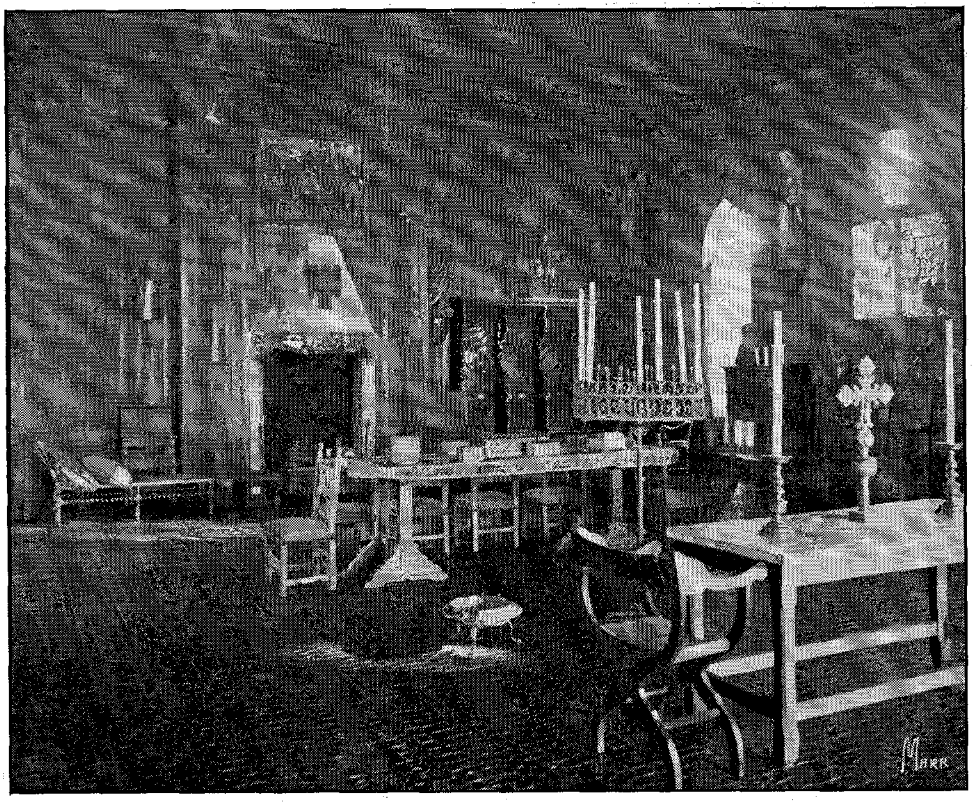
VULGARITY IS A WORD that seems to have lost its true meaning, and as a consequence is looked upon as representing a thing to be shunned. A writer in *The Saturday Review* (London) advocates the return of vulgarity as a purgative of worse things, among which he names "innuendo." Dramatists and novelists of to-day worship at this shrine, and make use of a language which, if translated into the plain vulgarity of Elizabethan English would banish the words and the thing they represent from our plays and novels, not to mention our drawing-rooms. Vulgarity is the speech of the *Vulgus*, the people, and so shunned by the "refined," who use a language wherein "more is meant than meets the ear." "We are now too respectable to use the vocabulary of the Authorized Version, of Swift, or even the expressive crudity of our own legal statutes." Mr. B. Ifor Evans thus announces his propaganda:

"I would like to see instituted a Society for the Propagation of Vulgarity, with an executive committee of newspaper proprietors who would pledge themselves to avoid the pseudo-gentility of periphrases, and to use strong, stark words for all that they wished to express. Possibly the Lord Chamberlain might be induced to become a member on the understanding that he would not license any play which did not employ a plain-spoken vocabulary. The printed page might then regain some contact with the actual content of our minds. We still read Elizabethan plays; some of us see them acted on Sunday evenings, and the most decorous of our critics praise them; but what periodicals in England are prepared to print the Elizabethan equivalent for a courtesan or for the husband of an unfaithful wife? I make this plea for vulgar clarity of expression, because such does not debase the mind: it merely fumigates the mental atmosphere.

"The truth is that the English mind and the English language passed through the rarefying atmosphere of the mid-Victorian drawing-room. The English mind escaped, but the language remained robbed of its virile, brutal clarity of vulgar expression. Vulgarity must not be confused with obscenity. Vulgarity is the frank admission of certain elements in life in order to keep the whole picture correct in its proportions. Obscenity is the intrusion of 'low' elements all over the picture, defiling it, like dirty fingers smeared over a marble statue. The fallacy of romanticism is that it admits neither vulgarity nor obscenity, but portrays life as if it were a bodiless idyll. Shakespeare, who had given some attention to these matters, uses coarse, vulgar expressions to keep alive a common-sense point of view in the midst of his romantic presentations. For instance, Shakespeare never treated love seriously. The results arising from it—jealousy and pain and death—may be serious, but love itself is just the 'olde daunce.' . . . *Falstaff* is the embodiment of the excellencies of the vulgar ideal: the roar of his laughter and the blunt lucidity of his speech are a criterion by which the sentiments may be tested. I would like to see *Falstaff* rewrite in his own language the plays of Mr. Noel Coward or the novels of Mr. Michael Arlen. Then we should know what they really meant."

Mr. Evans exhorts us not to deceive ourselves, for "we are still occupied with the obscene, but it is a furtive occupation." In this category he includes one of the fashionable cults of to-day:

"Even much of our pseudo-science arises from a disguised interest in obscenity. I make all due deference to the great exceptions, such as Mr. Havelock Ellis; but many of our more dubious practitioners in the mental sciences have merely invented a learned vocabulary by which ideas can be suggested, which, exprest in more homely speech, would never gain an entrance into drawing-rooms. To translate all the terms of psycho-analysis from Greek and Latin to their vulgar English equivalents would be a mental discipline that would purify the coteries of the camp-followers of literature and the sciences. It is usual to blame this verbal hypocrisy of ours upon the Puritans; but this is manifestly unfair, for Milton was a Puritan, and his prose reeks with courageous homely words that have the scent of the soil upon them. I am not sure that our squeamishness did not arise with the growth in Victorian times of a large feminine reading public. Concessions—possibly unnecessary concessions—were made to that new element whose virtues and qualms were forever in the safekeeping of the circulating libraries."



THE GOTHIC ROOM AT FENWAY COURT

In building Mrs. Gardner took a hand with the broad ax and showed the workmen how to hew the beams.

RELIGION AND SOCIAL SERVICE

A CALL TO ARMS AGAINST DIVORCE

PARIS DIVORCES FOR AMERICAN CITIZENS appearing so frequently now as part of the society news of the day, coupled with the regular and increasing run from our own "mills" bring from Bishop W. T. Manning of New York a fiery denunciation of those leaders "whose influence should count for better life" and a warning that monogamy is giving way to "practical polygamy" as the basis of our social system. It is "the wide-open door of the divorce court itself," says Bishop Manning, that is the greatest cause of the increase in divorce, and he recalls, as a Lenten sermon of his is quoted in the New York press, that according to the figures of 1916—the last available—there were fifty-seven divorces in Canada and 112,036 in the United States. Tho he has the deepest sympathy for those whose marriages have ended in suffering and tragedy, he feels "called upon to speak plainly on the question, for the shocking and scandalous increase of divorce among us is affecting our whole social system, weakening and destroying the very fabric of the home, and is a grave menace to our life as a nation." As head of the Episcopal diocese of the city which furnishes most of the applicants to the French divorce courts and keeps its own so busy, Bishop Manning is especially critical of the "unsocial, irresponsible, morally destructive example" of those in high social position, and he summons the pulpits of every faith to a joint offensive against the evil. The Episcopal prelate is plainly stirred when he says:

> "Constantly we now see in the newspapers notices of divorces obtained in Paris, or elsewhere, by those whose names are well known among us, and who seem to have forgotten their duty to God, to society and to their country. In not a few cases the real reason for the divorce is the desire to marry some one else. In many instances the new alliance is not only in mind but is definitely arranged before the divorce is obtained. The moral degradation of such a situation needs no comment.
>
> "We have now reached the point at which there is in this land one divorce to every seven marriages. It is growing steadily worse and in many of our States it has gone far beyond this. Statistics show, for example, in Ohio one divorce for every five marriages; in Texas, one to 3.9; in Michigan, one to 5.8; in Oregon, one to 2.6; while in Nevada the statistics show 1,000 divorces to 900 marriages.
>
> "Plainly, this threatens the very existence of the family as an institution. It is destroying the meaning of marriage and is making it only a temporary arrangement to be terminated at the whim of either party to it. How can a home exist if it is understood that it may be dissolved at any time on the most trivial grounds, and often merely because those who entered into this sacred relation have become bored, or because one of them wishes to form an alliance with a new partner?
>
> "Homes can not be built and can not endure on such a foundation as that, and a nation can not endure unless it preserves the sacredness and stability of the home."

Protestants, Catholics and Jews are summoned by Bishop Manning to make a concerted effort to preserve marriage and the home. Departure from the ideal of monogamic marriage is not progress but reversion to barbarism, he says, and to allow men and women to live together for a little while and then to separate on trivial grounds and form new alliances "is in effect to abolish monagamic marriage and to substitute for it a system of practical polygamy." A special plea is made in behalf of the child who must suffer if his parents are divorced, and Bishop Manning concludes:

> "If divorce were hard to obtain, as it is in Canada, great numbers of those who now run to the courts for trivial or serious reasons would find that they could overcome these difficulties and live their lives together happily.
>
> "We need an aroused public sentiment, and we must all help to create this; we need better laws, and we must all work for these; we need more teaching as to the meaning and responsibility of marriage. But most of all we need the deepening of religion among our people."

While Bishop Manning attributes the increase in divorce to the ease with which the doors to the divorce courts swing open, Dr. N. R. Melhorn, editor of *The Lutheran*, a national weekly organ of the United Lutheran Church in America, published in Philadelphia, says that divorces are due to hasty marriages and to courtships outside the church circle. Writing in *The Lutheran*, Dr. Melhorn reports that out of questionnaires sent to 2,500 Lutheran pastors in all parts of the country, 527 replies were received, reporting 68,559 marriage ceremonies performed. Out of this total, it is said, the pastors knew of 1,073 divorces, which is a ratio of one to sixty. Dr. Melhorn calls attention to the fact that the World Almanac for 1926 reports 1,178,206 marriages and 170,867 divorces in 1924, and makes this comment:

> "The clerical figures are not exact, but observation does show that proper community sentiment, early religious teaching about marriage and Christian valuation of home and family confine divorcement to a very low proportion of marriages. The remedy for divorce is in part a better comprehension of marriage.
>
> "This article does not propose to enter into the right of parties legally divorced for infidelity and malicious desertion to remarry. That separations are justified is admitted even by the Catholic Church. But the data gathered does seem to indicate that where young people's entrance into matrimony is by way of meeting each other on such decent and orderly occasions as the Church furnishes, and when their knowledge of the marriage covenant has been gained in catechetical classes and among religious folk, they generally stay married. They do not go to the divorce courts except for due cause.
>
> "That church records do not show the multitude of divorces is indeed true, but there is a great deal of significance in the fact that four-fifths of these wrecks of hope for happiness are unknown to clergymen. It is the civil marriage and the clandestine ceremony that do not bind. Our figures show beyond doubt that the terrible prevalence of divorce is in circles indifferent to religion. The five-to-one ratio is not sustained among couples who come to a pastor they know, and thus testify to an environment where the meaning of marital fidelity has been learned.
>
> "The figures will probably startle a good many clergymen. The matrimonial wrecks are obviously most largely prevalent among the couples who are unprepared to execute a solemn covenant in the name of Almighty God and keep it by His grace. There is quite too much ignorance about marriage among us. We should do more preaching and teaching about it; that is patent, and ministers should use the press as well as the pulpit."

But it is not unanimously agreed that divorce is the unmitigated evil it is held up to be. The Pittsburgh *Gazette Times* thinks that Bishop Manning's call to arms will receive enthusiastic support from the pulpits, but the pews, it says, will remain cool. In the opinion of *The Gazette Times:*

> "The very marked changes that have come over the social structure in the last century, or less, are in large degree accountable for the undermining of the institution of marriage.
>
> "Marriage is not the same kind of a partnership it once was. Wives are not expected to be helpmeets of husbands that for ages they necessarily were. The reorganization of household economy, the independence that has come to women, the non-necessity for enduring an unhappy relationship, and popular sanction of divorce as an appropriate and not disgraceful way of escape, all have contributed to the growth of the condition against which Bishop Manning and many others inveigh.
>
> "The pulpits have fought against divorce for ages. It may be conceded that they can not abandon the fight. But that they will make any progress by continuing the direct attack which always has been made is not likely."

A PREVENTER OF SUICIDES

IT'S A SUICIDE CLUB, and it has been wonderfully successful. It is made up, of course, not of those determined to end their lives, but of those who have been saved from self-destruction by the Salvation Army, which has been able to intervene at the right moment and persuade men that it was better to fight out their troubles and live than to give in to them and die. The club was brought into being by Capt. J. Stanley Sheppard, Chief of the Prisons Department for the Salvation Army in New York City, commonly known as "Red," who combines in himself the qualities of preacher, leader, and optimist. Some of his story is garnered in *Liberty*, by Walter Davenport, who had the opportunity to see in the Army's barracks in West Fourteenth Street four men who had all but achieved their ends. One of them had cut himself from jaw-angle to jaw-angle. Another had most of his right ear blown away. His hand had shaken too much to make his aim effective. Another had lost his left arm, and his face was awry. He had thrown himself in front of a subway train. These were just a few. The others are scattered from New York to San Francisco, working hard and voluntarily reporting progress. But the majority have no scars. They had been caught in time. It isn't a club in the sense that the members are organized and hold meetings. It is only a body of men, living here and there, who have been retrieved by, perhaps, the only organization that could retrieve them, and here is the way, we are told, it came into being:

P. & A. photograph

WOULD-BE SUICIDES HIS SPECIALTY

Capt. J. Stanley Sheppard, of the Salvation Army, who makes a business of persuading those contemplating self-destruction that it is better to fight out their troubles and live than to give in to them and die.

"One ghastly night several years ago Red Sheppard was presiding at a gospel meeting in the Fourteenth Street barracks, working hard for Jesus. He was having singular success, as is his habit and reputation. On the benches before him was a sodden crew, cold with the night and wet with the snow and sleet. While Red and Capt. Lily Smith, at the piano, sang of the less dismal themes offered by the hymnal, a squad of old-timers went about with scoops of scalding coffee.

"Into the hall came a bundle of wet rags moving on two thin legs and topped with a hatless head which, to Red, seemed instinctively to fight off the desire to droop. The ravages of all the weaknesses of humanity marred the face which had defensively assumed an attempt at a sneer.

"This man surveyed the miserable crowd in the benches. The sneer hardened as he looked at the abject heads, and he hesitated, as if to leave. But weariness mastered him and he flopped with a splash upon a bench removed from the others. He took a cup of coffee without thanks. It revived him and he struggled straight and sat there, with the sneer coming easier and something very near arrogance in his eyes.

"'Joe,' said Red to a fellow worker, 'take the meeting for a while. I'm going to have a go at the hard-boiled lad yonder. He looks as if he had something on his mind.'

"'My friend,' said he to the owner of the sneer, 'you've come into a place where we mind the other fellow's business. Now if there's anything I can do for you, I wish you'd name it, because I'm in the right humor.'

"'Nothing,' said the stranger. 'As soon as I'm warm enough to move I'll be strong enough to get going once more, away from here.'

"Commonplace sentiments, and Red had heard them before. But the man spoke with a tongue not common at such meetings. There was culture in the voice and training in the stranger's manner.

"'Very well,' said Red. 'I'll leave you alone. I'm not going to force anything on you. I haven't anything to sell. But if you're going any distance, old man, you'd better have a little something to eat. And you ought to have a hat and an overcoat. Wait a minute.'

"And Red got an overcoat and a hat, and handed them to the outcast.

"'And now suppose you have a little food,' suggested Red. 'You'd be surprized the good it would do you.'

"'No,' was the reply, 'I haven't far to go. Maybe I've gone as far as I need now, only you're a well meaning soul and I won't make a mess for you. I guess I'll be going.'

"'Take your time,' said Red Sheppard. 'Time doesn't mean anything to you now. Honestly, I'm more interested in you than I ought to be in a quitter. But you're out of the ordinary run. Where did you learn to talk? Well educated?'

"'Oxford,' said the stranger. 'I come from Kent, England. My father's a clergyman. That ought to interest you. So am I. That ought to amaze you.'

"'No,' sighed Red; 'nothing amazes me. But first let's eat and have a good talk.'"

It was ten o'clock. Red and the stranger talked to midnight. It ended in the stranger handing over his gun to Red and then going on the platform. There he talked and prayed, and the upshot of it is that he was reclaimed and now has his own church, and a mission, too, for those who have fallen out of step. There are many others reclaimed, for, as the writer carries on Red's story,

"If you but knew it, there's a No Man's Land in the lives of human beings. Your life may be the conventional hill and dale, and you take your ups and downs with what philosophy you have. But there are those who come to that part of the road that is far too low, far too cold, much too miserable in every way for them. They are in debt. They have committed some crime. They have lost their friends. They are entirely surrounded by enemies—the police, their accusers, their erstwhile friends. Shame, remorse, confusion beset them.

"And they contemplate dodging it all by dying. Dying is easy. A single shot or a slash or a noose or a dose of poison.

Oh, very easy. It is to men in such despondency that our advertisements call.

"Beyond that is beyond us—beyond other human agencies. When men or women have got farther into the morass they lose their reason entirely.

"Occasionally they will come in, saying, 'See here, you say that you can help poor, damned souls like mine. Well, help me. If you don't I'm going to kill myself.' Such persons are easier to handle than those who are ashamed of the notion of suicide. They are not so far gone into the Twilight Zone as the silent, noncommittal ones. They really hope something can be done to dissuade them, and they are not going to put much in the way of him who would attempt it.

"And you can't begin on the intended suicide by preaching religion to him. What he or she needs is physical sustenance first. The very fact that these persons considering suicide come here is proof enough that they hope to be saved from themselves, isn't it? The easiest way of handling them is to warm their bodies, fill their stomachs, clothe them, and let them rest. Then you can talk God to them. That, unfortunately, is the way of humanity. God comes last with them. They put off God, the only power that can save them, until their bodies are comfortable. But that's the way God made them and that's the way we take them. After all, a man can't eat a prayer or drink a passage from the Scriptures, can he?

"No, I can't tell you how many men and women we may have diverted from suicide. It's not a thing you can keep statistics on, because a great many don't actually want to go through with it, but are at such extremities that if they don't get some sort of immediate relief they'll do it in sheer desperation."

A FEAST OF RECONCILIATION

PROTESTANT MINDS SHY AT ANY PROPOSAL originating in Rome, we are told, but there are some who would join in celebrating the new Catholic Feast of the Kingdom of Christ and make of it a feast of reconciliation. The Feast of the Kingdom of Christ, it will be recalled, was instituted by Pope Pius XI last December. It will be observed each year on the last Sunday in October. The purpose of the festival, says the encyclical in which it is decreed, is "to recall to everybody's mind each year that Christ is King of all the peoples of the world," and to combat laicism, or irreligion, which, by lowering Christianity to the level of all other religions, even false ones, causes "discord between nations, unleashing of passions often disguised as patriotism, covetousness for earthly possession, contempt of domestic duties, discord and instability in families—threatens society itself with ruin." The new feast meets with the instant approval of Dean W. P. Ladd, of the Berkeley Divinity School, and in both pulpit and the press he advocates that Protestants also place the feast in their church calendar. In *The Witness*, an Episcopalian journal published in Chicago, he recalls that other ages have made their contributions to the Christian calendar. Christmas, he notes, was not observed till the fourth century. All Saints' Day came in the seventh century; Trinity Sunday in the fourteenth; the Feast of the Transfiguration during the crusades. So, "might not a festival which embodied our highest ethical aspirations, aspirations for the rule of Christ in the sphere of social, national, and international life, be the special contribution our own age is destined to make to the Christian calendar—a calendar which grew in the early centuries with the growth of the living Church?" Then, further:

"Why should not all Christians join with our Roman Catholic brethren in the observance of this new festival? It would be a bold and generous gesture in the direction of Church unity. It might bring all denominations together in a way not quite accomplished by the other great days of the Christian year which have theological implications that continue to divide. All could agree to work and pray for the Kingdom of Christ. The Festival of the Kingdom of Christ might become a festival of reconciliation.

"But the observance of such a festival would be more than a move in the direction of Church unity. It would become an effective agency for spreading the Church's gospel of social righteousness. The last Sunday in October is an opportune choice of a day for the new festival. It does not interfere with our established round of festivals and fasts. It comes at a time when our people are facing a new year of work and are ready, presumably, to face new ideas and duties, or to face old ideas and old duties with new courage and resolution. It is conceivable that eventually Christians of all denominations throughout the nation or, perhaps, that Christians of all nations should join together on this day to renew the fight against poverty, disease, and crime, to pray and to pledge themselves anew to work for international friendship and human brotherhood, and to try to make 'the outward order of society' (in the words of the Lambeth report) 'an embodiment of Christian justice and love' That would be a festal day indeed!"

Protestants who feel that it would be an act of surrender to approve any suggestion emanating from the Vatican imagine that such approval will imply a recognition of the authority of the Pope, observes *The Christian Century* (Undenominational). But this journal of liberal opinion acknowledges no such implication, and asserts that the question for Protestants is not as to the right of the Pope to issue commands to the whole Church, but as to the value of his proposal in this case. In the opinion of *The Christian Century:*

"There is a value more than sentimental in the recognition of this need by all men who call themselves Christians. Deeply divided as we are by lines of cleavage, theological, ecclesiastical, cultural and racial, we can find here a focal point of catholicity. So far as human eye can now see, neither this nor any other proposed program will, in itself, unify Christendom. But just as the associations which have grown up around Christmas and Easter and their basic significance as reminders of the birth and resurrection of Christ serve as a bond of fellowship among Christians of the most diverse faith and practise, so, if we enter into it heartily and ungrudgingly, and unembarrassed by the fact that the Pope suggested it, this festival of the kingdom of Christ may, in addition to its other beneficial influences, become a further unifying factor among followers of Christ who can not argue themselves into agreement.

"Let the crude celebration called 'Rally Day,' which many Protestant churches have grown into the habit of observing in the autumn, be displaced by this more seemly and significant feast of the kingdom of Christ. How better could the new season's work and fellowship be launched, after summer's relaxation, than by a genuinely religious response on the last Sunday of October to the challenging and glorious emprise of the kingdom of Christ?"

CHRISTIANITY AN "INSULT" TO ASIA—A sharp criticism of Christianity in Asia comes from a Japanese leader, who believes that Asia has religions sufficient unto her needs and resents what he terms the arrogance of Christian missionaries. Matosako Zumoto, former publisher of the defunct *Herald of Asia*, vice-president of the World Press Congress, and said to be Japan's cleverest propagandist, recently addrest a banquet of the Tokyo Rotary Club for twenty American Rotarians visiting Japan, and is quoted in a copyrighted dispatch to the New York *Times* as saying:

"Christianity comes to Asia in a spirit of arrogant superiority and attitude of narrow exclusiveness. Thousands of missionaries who are sent here at great expense, when confining their activities to language teaching, are not unwelcome, but as religious teachers their presence is an implied insult to the great moral and religious forces built by our noble civilization.

"Many American Christians are working hard in the interest of peace and understanding, but when Christians come in contact with people of other creeds, the results are not always conducive to peace and harmony.

"Missionaries fail, or refuse, to see that the East has her own faith and philosophy favorably comparable to those of the West. So the East is capable of progression in spiritual matters without Western guidance.

"Consequently attempts to thrust Christianity on us can not fail but breed discord, ill-feeling and strife.

"Unfortunately the religion of the nations which now dominate the world is of the masterful, imperialistic and exclusive type, and therefore can not be counted as a force for harmony, at least so far as relations between East and West are concerned."

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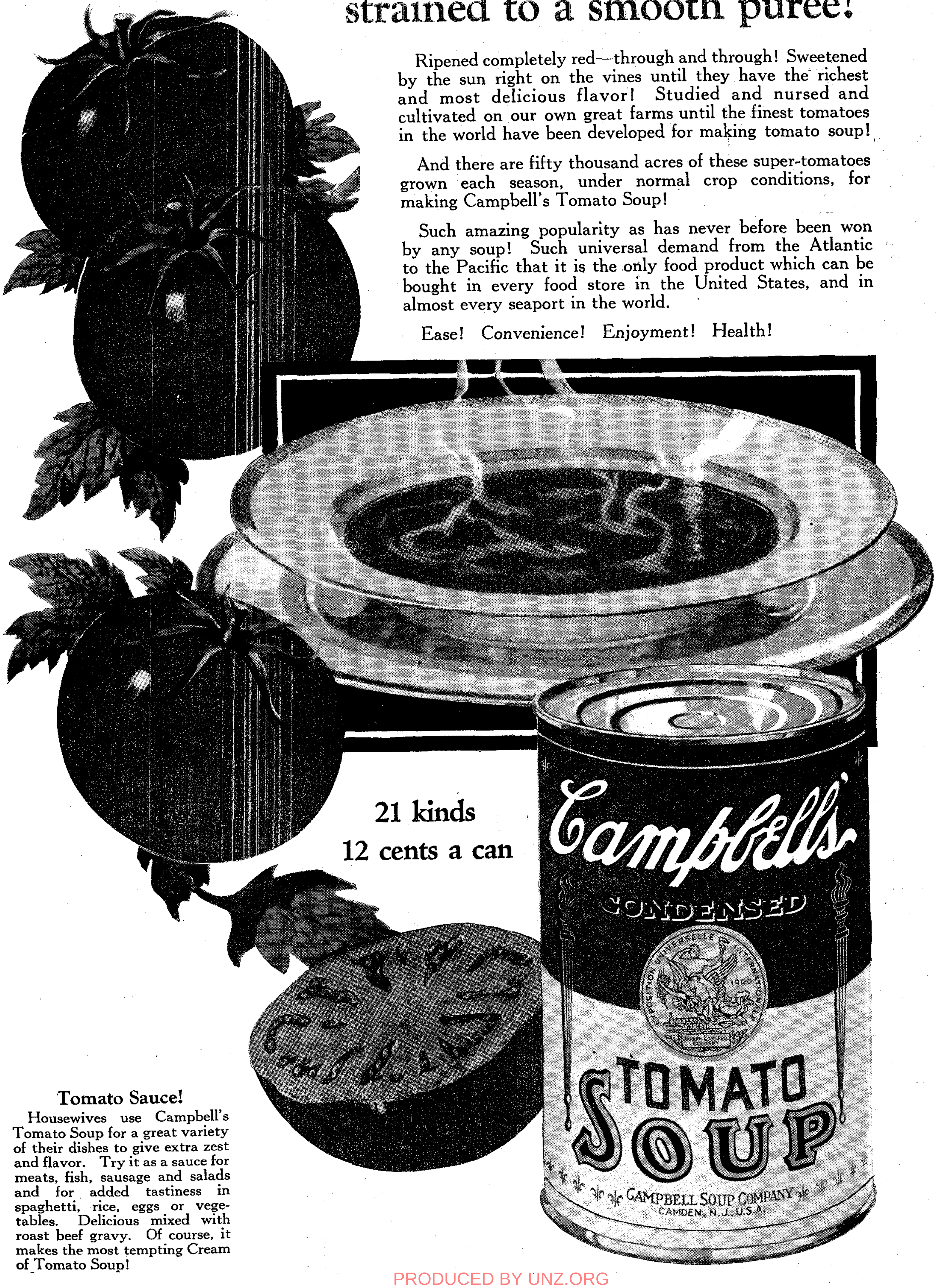
with all the rich juices and luscious tomato "meat" strained to a smooth puree!

Ripened completely red—through and through! Sweetened by the sun right on the vines until they have the richest and most delicious flavor! Studied and nursed and cultivated on our own great farms until the finest tomatoes in the world have been developed for making tomato soup!

And there are fifty thousand acres of these super-tomatoes grown each season, under normal crop conditions, for making Campbell's Tomato Soup!

Such amazing popularity as has never before been won by any soup! Such universal demand from the Atlantic to the Pacific that it is the only food product which can be bought in every food store in the United States, and in almost every seaport in the world.

Ease! Convenience! Enjoyment! Health!



21 kinds
12 cents a can

Tomato Sauce!

Housewives use Campbell's Tomato Soup for a great variety of their dishes to give extra zest and flavor. Try it as a sauce for meats, fish, sausage and salads and for added tastiness in spaghetti, rice, eggs or vegetables. Delicious mixed with roast beef gravy. Of course, it makes the most tempting Cream of Tomato Soup!

CURRENT ▾ POETRY

Unsolicited contributions to this department can not be returned.

POETS have no fear of death as a subject, but it is not so often that they write of it in the Whitmanian vein, evinced by this in *The English Review* (March):

THE GREAT ADVENTURE

By D. M. Gill

Who has not understood the end? Who said,
"We cannot think that she is caught by Death"?
Did you not see her, shaking her quick head,
(Ah! quivering, fragrant hair!) running to meet him?
Did you not start to feel her eager breath
And hot, her swift, droll laughter given to greet him?
Her face, more rapid than a mountain mere
To break, would ripple into kindliness.
Her face was not for our delight, though dear
The lips that drank delicious draughts of mirth
And pricked our sullen hearts to cheerfulness,
They waited for his new, high-fashioned birth.
How rich her eyes, with quaint lights crouching
To leap upon us unawares; but these
With hands, grown pale of old, not for our touching,
Have passed for ever from our uncertain keeping.
She, wise and eager clad for victories,
Escaped our hands of soberness and sleeping
And swept to freedom, changeless, unafraid.
Death was an alien, a mystic figure,
Flavoured with earthiness. But she has made
Him sweeter than Adonis, holier yet
Than Galahad. He found her throbbing vigour;
Learnt her quick stride of youth; with faces set,
(Ah! dear expression of expectancy!)
They met the daybreaking; he was the captive.
No legendary awe, nor specter fancy,
Nor mystery, nor thought injurious,
Can know her spirit's surety and live.
She, radiant, and with soul imperious,
Shatters the door that barricades our sight.
We look for beauty, and gay sunrising;
The stir of sound; to find the selfsame light
On faces that we found on hers, and after
The peril of a lonely passaging,
To have the welcome of her swift, droll laughter.

BEFORE we bid a final farewell to this winter's overlavish gift, we may thank *The Saturday Review of Literature* (New York) for letting us dwell on the esthetic side of it.

SNOWFALL

By Marjorie Meeker

At noon the elfin flakes began to fall.
The air was intricate with such a flight
Of unsubstantial bloom as left on all
The earth a lovely petaling of light.

A wide swift radiance dazzled earth and air;
There was no rich disguise, no gold to mar.
The hushed and heaping whiteness anywhere
Till all the city was a silver star.

(And in our loneliness and pride we said,
This is that city gained in one lost breath,
The money-petaled city of the dead—
Those are the muted corridors of death . . .)

Now noon went out in white; and we who feared
The ebbing tide of day, the loss of light,
Watched how the subtle wings of twilight veered
In blue obscurities until the bright

Curved crystal moon, of carven light and dew
Wove crystal spells she may not weave well twice . . .
O night of still strange bloom! The white hours through
The star-like city burned, all fire and ice.

(And in our loneliness and pride we dreamed
This was the easeful city pale with rime
Of ancient sleep, where cliffs of silence gleamed
With hoar of space and drift on drift of time.)

JUST where in the Huxley family this member belongs is unknown to us. The famous scientist had a middle initial "H." The agnostic attitude is characteristic of the family. This occurs in *The Stratford Magazine* (Boston):

EPITAPH

By Thomas Huxley

And if there be no meeting past the grave,
If all is silence, darkness, yet 'tis rest.
Be not afraid, ye waiting hearts that weep,
For God still giveth His beloved sleep;
And if an endless sleep he wills,
So best.

BESIDES the novelty of structure, there is novelty of point of view in this from *The Nation and the Athenæum* (London):

FOREST TREES

By Philippa Powys

Two of one, yet not one.
The same parentage, but different mould.
Grace of its own, life of its own,
Glorified, but the sweat of man.

The land-boat and the sea-waggon,
Separate, but the same thought,
Beauty in both, music in both.
Poems of the water, songs of the field,
Sailing to windward, or standing by barn.

Born of death, yet beautifying death.
Calls of the night-time, calls of the day.
Lowing of oxen, and the wind-driven tempest,
"Making fast ropes," and the grinding of keels,
Deep in the hay-fields, and the mending of nets.

Lean on us here, and look on us there,
Washed of our paints, our highways lie different.
Chance made us comely, loved by all nature,
From green-covered glades to jetsam on shore,
From age to age waiting, mankind will we serve.

The Buccaneer (Dallas) begins its second volume with a goodly selection. The following seems worth meditating:

HELP

By Marian Hurd McNeely

The preacher came to visit me today;
(I know that means they think I am to die).
He asked me if I felt I wanted prayer.
I told him that I didn't want to wheedle God
To let me in. Prayer time was past.
And then he asked me of my years gone by
And all my rich experiences of life—
(He called them rich) which thing had helped
Me most to live. I know he wanted me
To say God had. But that's not true.
I told him work.

It wasn't God or Bible text
That kept me here when David died;
It was the cooking of three meals a day
For David's children, and the washing clothes
For them to wear. The night that Joe was killed
I cleaned the pantry shelves, and put fresh papers on;
I canned tomatoes all the week that Jane went blind;
It helped me not to think.
God may be here to hold the hands
Of those in grief. But when my hands are held
My heart runs wild.

I asked the preacher if he thought that life
Would end our work. I dreaded harps
And rest, and sitting still.
He said he thought that God filled hands
Within His gates, with what they sought.
I want to go.

BALANCING man's littleness and greatness the beam seems not to point toward pessimism. We quote from *The New Statesman* (London):

MAN

By Humbert Wolfe

The feathers in a fan
are not so frail as man;
the green-embossed leaf
than man is no more brief.
His life is not so loud
as the passing of a cloud;
his death is quieter
than harebells, when they stir.
The years have no form
and substance are as warm,
and space has hardly less
supreme an emptiness.
And yet man being frail
does on himself prevail,
and with a single thought
can bring the world to naught,
as being brief he still
bends to his fleeting will
all time, and makes of it
the shadow of his wit.
Soundless in life and death
although he vanisheth,
the echo of a song
makes all the stars a gong.
Cold, void, and yet the grim
darkness is hot with him,
and space is but the span
of the long love of man.

IF the answer to the following in *Harper's* isn't forthcoming, let the reader turn to Browning's "Dis Aliter Visum."

LOVE POSTPONED

By Ruth Fitch Bartlett

I was a fool to put your love away,
As if it were a treasure I could save
For some inevitable rainy day.
Love does not ride on every seventh wave,
Nor burst with crocus-certainty each spring.
Why did the thrifty proverbs of my youth
Make me too cautious for this transient thing,
And set a spinster Prudence up for Truth?

Suppose we meet again and set the stage,
Dressing with care to speak our lovers' parts,
Will the old words still flash upon the page,
Will there be any laughter in our hearts?
I was a fool to think that love would linger
Until I beckoned with a tardy finger.

PERHAPS the reader will decide that loitering is better than arriving. In *The Atlantic Monthly:*

WAIT FOR ME!

By Fannie Stearns Gifford

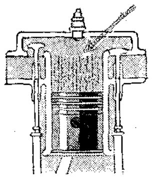
Wait for me! Wait for me! I am coming!
A bramble caught me and tumbled me down;
I heard a little wild bee's hot humming
Close in the clover's pink and brown.

I saw a bobolink toss and tipple
Over a waft of strawberry scent;
I saw a cloud like a long fish ripple
Over the moon's chip, blurred and bent.

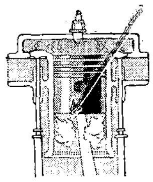
Dragon-flies bluer than flax amazed me;
Drowned in daisies I lost the hours;
Wind from a hundred hilltops dazed me,
Dappled with light wings, laced with flowers.

But wait for me! Wait for me! I am coming
Home to the little house in the town.
Twilight muffles the wild bee's humming.
And you—you know where my heart lies down.

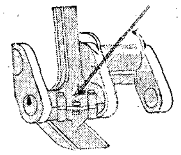
Figure the total year's expense of your car at 100%. Only about 2.6% goes for lubrication - your only insurance against



Scored cylinders

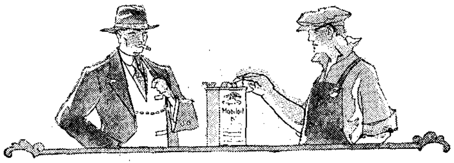


Worn pistons



Worn bearings

A whole year's cost for this vital engine protection is rarely over $15



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The grades of Gargoyle Mobiloil are indicated by the letters shown below. "Arc" means Gargoyle Mobiloil Arctic.

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If your car is not listed here, see the complete Mobiloil Chart at your dealer's.

NAMES OF PASSENGER CARS	1926		1925		1924		1923	
	Summer	Winter	Summer	Winter	Summer	Winter	Summer	Winter
Buick	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Cadillac	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	A
Chandler	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Chevrolet	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Chrysler 4	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	....	....	....	....
Chrysler 6	A	A	A	A	A	A	....	....
Dodge Brothers	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Essex	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Ford	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E
Franklin	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB
Hudson	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Hupmobile	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Jewett	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Maxwell	....	....	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Nash	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Oakland	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	A
Oldsmobile (4 & 6)	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Overland	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Packard 6	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	A	A	A
Packard 8	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Paige	A	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Reo	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Star	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Studebaker	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Velie	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Willys-Knight 4	B	Arc.	B	Arc.	B	Arc.	B	Arc.
Willys-Knight 6	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	....	....	....	....

Scientifically correct body and Mobiloil quality assure less carbon and greater protection against engine noise.

You will find that Mobiloil is by far the most commonly used oil in the personal cars of automotive engineers. These engineers aren't guessing. Among motorists, too, 3 out of every 4 who buy oil by name ask for Mobiloil.

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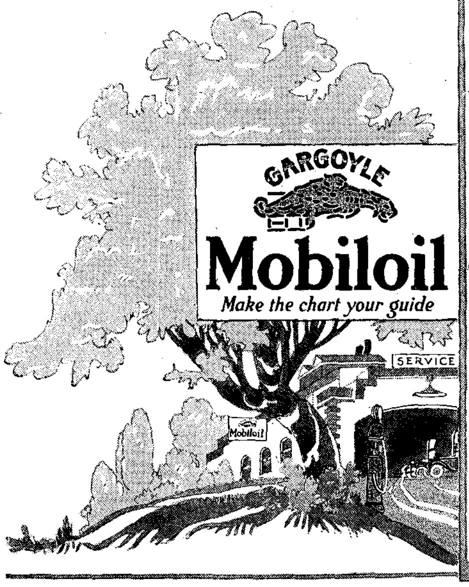
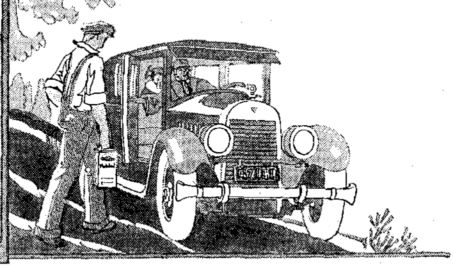
If your car is not listed in the Chart on this page, you will find it on the complete Chart displayed by Mobiloil dealers.





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JOHN MARSHALL AND THE CONSTITUTION

No. 5 of a series of articles designed for student use in the nation-wide Oratorical Contest

This competition is open to all students in secondary schools—public, private, and parochial—and takes the form of original ten-minute orations on the Constitution. The chief objective sought is to increase interest in and respect for the basic principles of our Government. Twenty-six representative newspapers throughout the United States have joined in promoting and supporting these Oratorical Contests, believing them to be notable contributions to better and more intelligent citizenship. In the course of an address on the scope of the Contest and its power for good, President Coolidge said: "It represents the most effective method of enlisting the interest of young men and women in our governmental institutions." In the opinion of educators, a closer acquaintance with the Constitution of the United States is a fundamental need to-day in the education of young people.

HE UPHELD IT AS "SUPREME OVER ALL ELSE"

"THIS IS THE AUTHORITATIVE language of the American people and of the American States. It marks with lines too strong to be mistaken the characteristic distinction between the government of the Union and those of the States. The general government, tho limited as to its objects, is supreme with respect to those objects. This principle is a part of the Constitution, and if there be any who deny its necessity none can deny its authority."

In such ringing words John Marshall, the great expounder of the Constitution, set forward the conception of the supremacy of the Constitution of the United States. In the period between 1801 and 1835, a period of thirty-four years in which he presided as Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, John Marshall himself wrote thirty-six decisions concerning constitutional questions. In that time, the Supreme Court, of which he was the head, decided a total of sixty-two questions involving the Constitution.

Before the appointment of Chief Justice Marshall the Supreme Court of the United States had been in existence eleven years, and in that time had given six decisions of constitutional questions. The influence of the Court had been so slight that the people of the time believed that it would never exert much power. The first Chief Justice, John Jay, declined reappointment because he thought the Court would never gain the dignity and the influence that would make it a potent factor in national life.

At this time, when so much was at stake, it was fortunate for constitutional government in the United States that such a strong man as John Marshall accepted the office of Chief Justice.

"Marshall served thirty-four years," says Francis Newton Thorpe in his "Constitutional History of the United States," "during which time, it is not unjust to say, he established the principles of our national system of government and laid the foundation of American constitutional law. . . . It is not too much to say that the fate of the National Government hung in the balance in the cases which he decided."

If others drew up the Constitution, it was Marshall who explained it, who applied it, and who led people, through wise and clearly written decisions, to accept it as the supreme law of the land.

"With him," says John Bassett Moore, "really began the process peculiar to our American system, of the development of constitutional law by means of judicial decisions, based upon the provisions of a fundamental written instrument and designed for its exposition and enforcement."

Justice Bradley implied that John Marshall is to be thought of as a maker of the Constitution because of the influence of the principles he laid down for its interpretation. "The Constitution," he said, "received its permanent and final form from judgments rendered by the Supreme Court during the period in which Marshall was at its head. . . . With a few modifications, superinduced by the somewhat differing views on two or three points of his great successor, and aside from the new questions growing out of the Civil War and the recent Constitutional Amendments, the decisions made since Marshall's time have been little more than the application of principles established by him and his venerated associates."

Again and again Chief Justice Marshall upheld the Constitution as supreme over all else. "The Government of the United States," he said, "tho limited in its powers, is supreme; its laws when made in pursuance of the Constitution form the supreme law of the land, 'anything in the constitution or laws of any State to the contrary notwithstanding.'"

Marshall must not be thought of as one who wished to interpret the Constitution with the utmost strictness and apply it rigidly; nor, on the other hand, as one who wished to interpret with the utmost freedom. He laid down the principle that one should interpret the Constitution in the ordinary sense of its words. In one of his important cases he said: "To say that the intention of the instrument must prevail, that this intention must be collected from its words, that its words are to be understood in that sense in which they are generally used by those for whom the instrument was intended, that its provisions are neither to be restricted into insignificance, nor extended to objects not comprehended in them nor contemplated by its framers, is to repeat what has already been said more at large, and is all that can be necessary."

Chief Justice Marshall made it clear that no act of Congress, and no act of a State legislature could be legal under the Constitution if it conflicted with the principles there laid down. The States were not to be thought of as single powers but as parts of a Union bound firmly under the Constitution. He said: "If, then, the courts are to regard the Constitution, and the Constitution is superior to any ordinary act of the legislature, the Constitution, and not such ordinary act, must govern the case to which they both apply." On another occasion he said that a State "can not be viewed as a single, unconnected sovereign power, on whose legislature no other restrictions are imposed than may be found in its own constitution. She is a part of a large empire; she is a member of the American Union; and that Union has a Constitution the supremacy of which all acknowledge, and which imposes limits on the legislatures of the several States, which none claim a right to pass."

It was Marshall who decided also that the Constitution conferred on Congress authority to employ whatever means are necessary to carry on its work. As he said: "Let the end be legitimate, let it be within the scope of the Constitution, and all means which are appropriate, which are plainly adapted to that end, which are not prohibited, but consist with the letter and spirit of the Constitution, are constitutional."

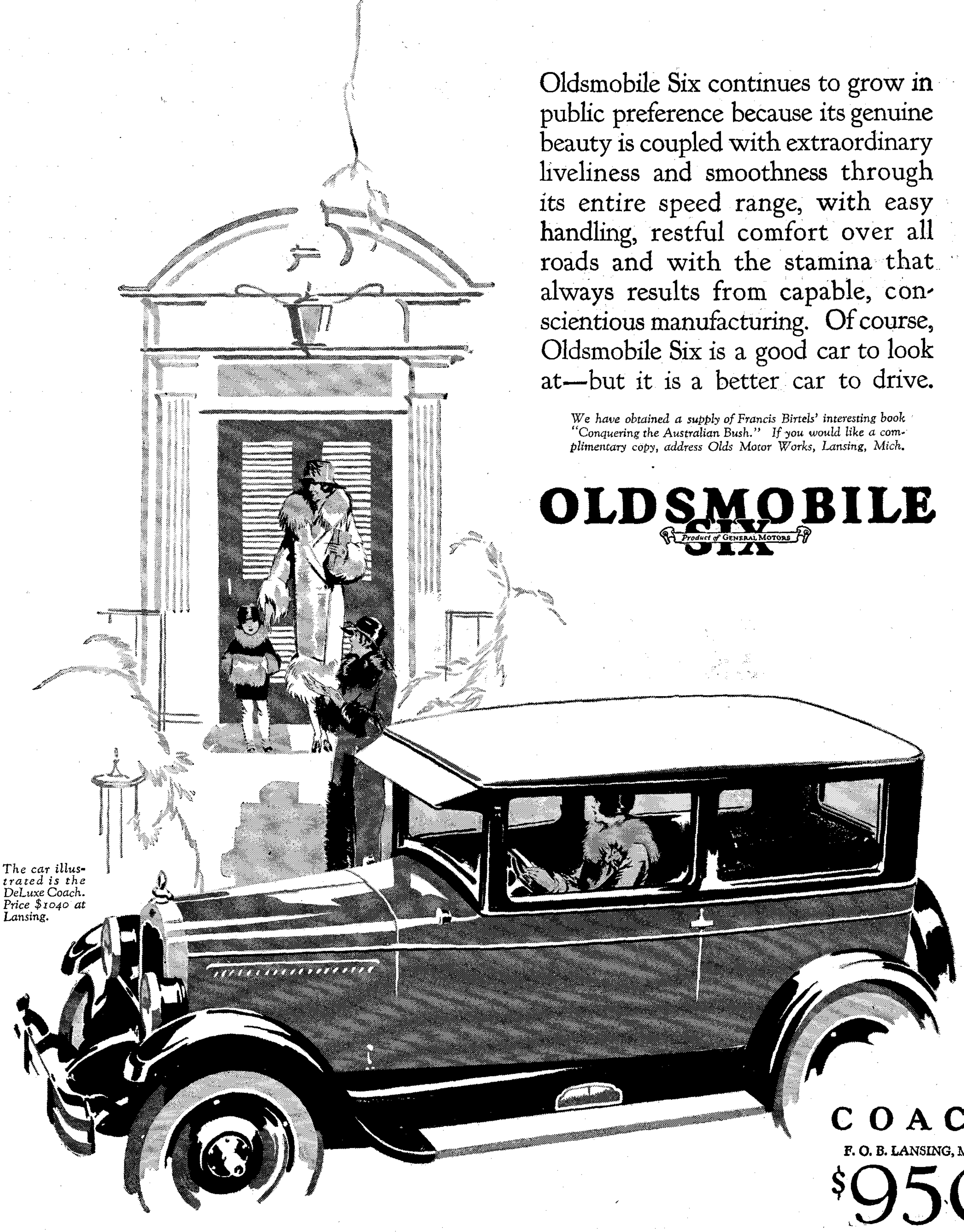
He denied that a State could tax "an instrument employed by the Government in the execution of its powers"; for if it could, it might tax the mail, the mint, patent rights, custom-house papers, judicial process, and "all the means employed by the Government, to an excess which would defeat all the ends of government." This, he said, "was not intended by the American people. They did not design to make their government dependent on the States."

He decided also that the Federal Government as represented by the Supreme Court has the power to "decide on the validity of the Constitution or law of a State" where there is question of a conflict with the Constitution of the United States or an act of Congress. "That the United States form, for many and for most important purposes, a single nation has not yet been denied," he insisted. "These States are constituent parts of the United States. They are members of one great empire, for some purposes sovereign, for some purposes subordinate. In a government so constituted is it unreasonable that the judicial power should be competent to give efficacy to the constitutional laws of the legislature?" "The exercise of the appellate power over those judgments of the State tribunals which may contravene the Constitution or laws of the United States is, we believe, essential to the attainment of those objects."

Marshall did much for the future of the United States when he decided, concerning interstate and foreign commerce, that the Federal power should control all national business, and that the States should control all purely State business. He said: "The genius and character of the whole government seemed to be that its action is to be applied to all the external concerns of the nation and to those internal concerns which affect States generally, but not to those which are completely within a particular State which did not affect other States, and with which it is not necessary to interfere for the purposes of executing some of the general powers of the Government. The complete internal commerce of the State, then, may be considered to be reserved to the State itself."

Thus Marshall upheld the power of the central government, asserted that it is superior to the sovereignty of a State, and made it evident that the Supreme Court is the interpreter of the Constitution. He bound together the business interests of the American people, did away with the causes of most quarrels between the States, at once elevated the power of the State governments and the power of the Federal Government, and made the Supreme Court of the United States a deciding factor in national life, a restraint, a power, a bond of union, and a maintainer of the Constitution.

GOOD TO LOOK AT BETTER TO DRIVE



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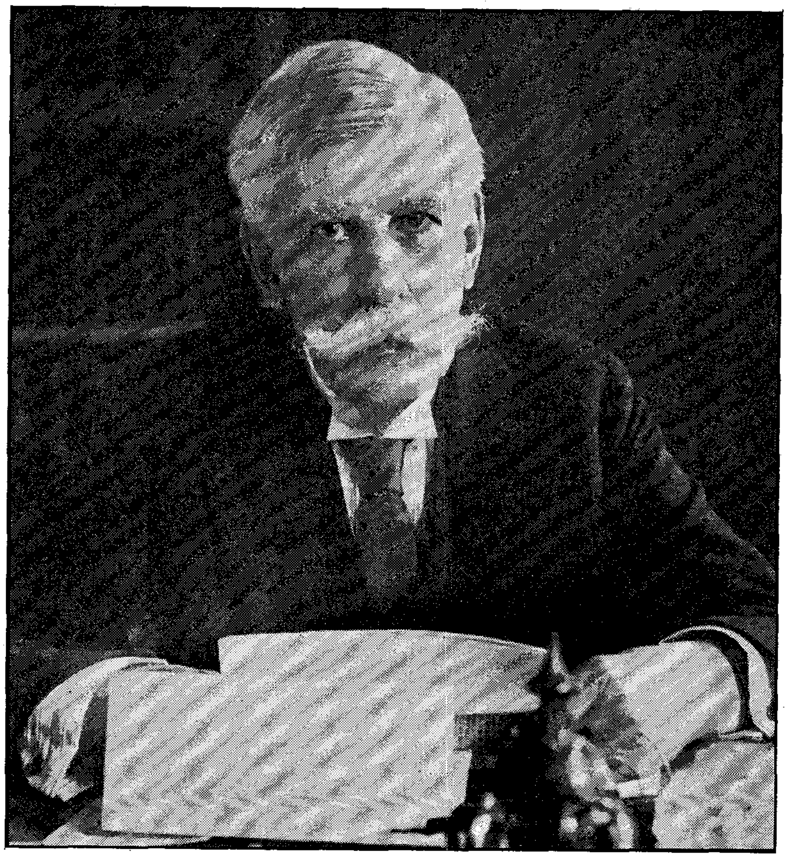
PERSONAL GLIMPSES

"A SAGE WITH THE BEARING OF A CAVALIER"

"HE WEARS WISDOM LIKE A GOLDEN PLUME," exclaimed a panegyrist of the second, the living, Oliver Wendell Holmes, Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States. That was ten years ago; and the phrase occurred as a supplement to the one that serves as a title for this article. Both are recalled, and ratified as "still true," by a number of commentators on the occasion of Justice Holmes's eighty-fifth birthday, which has evoked a countrywide chorus of admiring homage. "He is a thinker who has made thinking, even about law, beautiful," pronounces the New York *World;* and other passages in the same editorial, as well as expressions of other journals, suggest the idea that the brilliant son of the beloved "Autocrat," possesses, with his other great gifts, the happy one of inspiring the chroniclers of his time to spin felicitous phrases about himself. We are told that the quality which gives him true greatness, "and not mere celebrity and reputation" is that he has "infused legal thinking with a skeptical realism that may revolutionize it"; also that his example has been "profoundly civilizing—not only, as he once said, in teaching lawyers that 'to have doubted one's own first principles is the mark of a civilized man,' but in the elegance and purity of all his utterances." Hence it is asserted that his fame is "the kind of fame that only a few men in any age acquire," appertaining only to "those minds of the first order who affect the character of thought itself." And the *World* editorial adds:



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OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES, SOLDIER AND JUDGE

Who has written:—"It is a great pleasure to an old warrior . . . that the brilliant young soldiers still give him a place in their councils of war."

> The depth of such an influence is not to be measured by this decision or that. Mr. Justice Holmes has been for twenty-four years on the Supreme Court of the United States, and he has written many notable decisions and many equally notable dissents. He was before that Chief Justice of the Supreme Judicial Court of Massachusetts. Before that he was a lawyer and a teacher of law, and the author, back in 1881, of the great book on the common law. And before that he was a soldier in a Massachusetts regiment and was wounded in the breast at Ball's Bluff, in the neck at Antietam, and in the foot at Fredericksburg. Judged by ordinary standards he stands to-day at the summit of a great career. But the record of his honors and his achievements does not tell the best and main part of his story.

In the same paper another writer, who, while anonymous, is announced as "a very distinguished American jurist," begins a measured appreciation of the great jurist by remarking that perhaps a skeptical disposition is a hazardous equipment for a judge, inasmuch as—

> The interpreter need not analyze; his mission primarily is to discover to the faithful such congenial dogmas as will come to them with warmth and intimacy as all along their own. Many a judge, not a few great judges, have succeeded largely through such divination of the deeper moods of their time; they justly live in fame, not because their intellects have been penetrating, but because by nature they are gregarious.
>
> Probably Mr. Justice Holmes has never been wholly welcome among the company of the men of this world. About him has always lingered the aura of a universe of other discourse than what is soundly current; an unwelcome overtone that things which stout men feel to be eternal may after all be no better than transient compromises, this day inalterable dogmas, the next apparent makeshifts. His mind, his nature, his attainments, his contribution, have had their fullest recognition, and will always have it among those to whom life is complex and universals slippery and perilous; to whom truth is a dangerous experiment and man a bungling investigator. To them he will indeed in his field be the premier knight of his time; his armor is the lightest, his sword is the deftest, his attack the most impetuous and the most relentless. But these are a fragile folk, who live at sufference, whom the world will never adopt, tho it can never quite abjure them. Had his fame rested alone on them he could scarcely be the large figure in his world that he is to-day. He has established himself more widely and at the last has come into a general recognition which puts him among the highest figures in American law. That has been a curious phenomenon; it was not on the whole to be expected.

The law, being "an inherited accumulation," imposes itself on each generation willy-nilly, reasons the writer; and consequently—

> Any society whose members enter and leave it severally must for very convenience, to say nothing of deeper reasons, proceed by tradition; the neophyte must adopt existing habits and ways of acting, if for no better reason, through inexperience and diffidence. Mere custom will do the rest as he proceeds. And so the rule is canonized, its origins, and therefore its meaning, are ignored. But genuine learning is quite different. When Maitland from an ancient charter restored a lost scene and gave it to us with the fresh colors of life, he appeared to use it as a window through which we looked directly into the past. So it is with all high scholarship; we are not aware of it, it translates at once the records into terms of the life of those who made them.
>
> A sense of this has come upon us all in the work of Justice Holmes. By a line or two we see a doctrine as a sagacious solution

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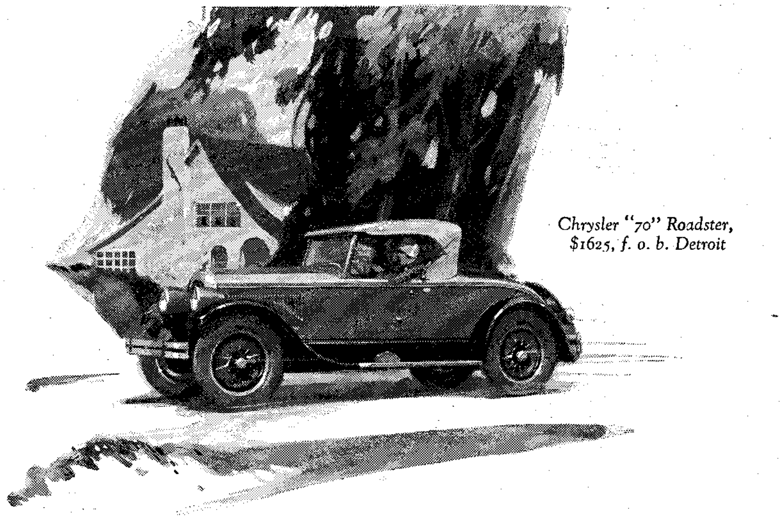

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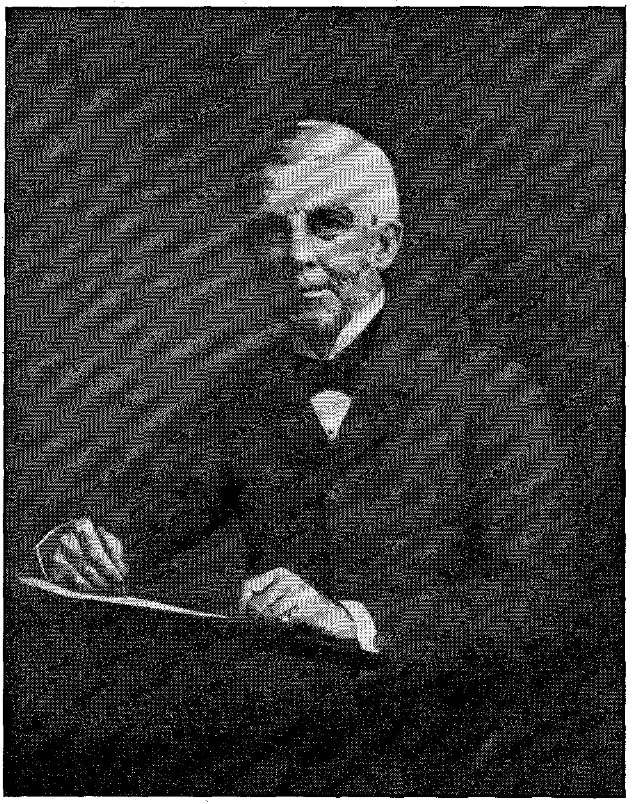
CHRYSLER "70"

of some lost conflict never meant to wear the aspect of eternity. We learn to use it and we are rid of it as an absolute from our rule book; it has entered into our living understanding as it drops from the literal mandates of the past. We have become aware of a background of learning which enlightens its subject and leaves itself unknown. To the mere mechanics of the profession, this alone would be a high achievement; such scholars are rare anywhere; they are nearly unknown upon the bench.

Men ask more than scholarship, however, of a judge, and in this they are right, for while scholarship may clear the thickets it can build little. In the end, and quite fairly, a judge will be estimated in terms of his outlook and his nature. He can not evade responsibility for his beliefs, because these are at bottom the creatures of his choice. The temper of detachment and scrutiny is not beguiling; men find it more often a cool jet than a stimulus, and it is a little curious that they ever can be brought to rate it highly. Yet, in the end, it has so obvious a place in any rational world that its value is forced upon their notice and they look behind to the disposition which produces it. If they do, they find it anything but cold or neutral, for the last acquisition of civilized man is forbearance in judgment, and to it is necessary one of the highest efforts of the will.



THE PATERNAL "AUTOCRAT"

Oliver Wendell Holmes the First, who, when he searched for "The Captain," had no suspicion that his wounded namesake would one day ornament the bench of the United States Supreme Court.

It is in his position on constitutional questions that this has been most apparent in Justice Holmes. However we may view it, these are nearly related to policy and preference. There are two schools, rather two tendencies; one is to impose upon the Constitution the fundamental political assumptions, which for the time being are dominant; it views the general clauses of the amendments as protecting the individual from the vagaries and extravagances of faction. The other does not depart from the first in theory but in application is more cautious. That caution in the end must rest upon a counsel of skepticism, or at least upon a recognition that there is but one test for divergent popular convictions, experiment, and that almost any experiment is in the end less dangerous than its suppression. Of the second school, Justice Holmes was one of the earliest and has been one of the foremost members. His decisions are not to be read as indicating his own views on public matters, but they do indicate his settled belief that in such matters the judges can not safely intervene, that the Constitution did not create a tri-cameral system, that a law which can get itself enacted is almost sure to have behind it a support which is not wholly unreasonable. His influence has indeed been indirect, as he has been more frequently than not in the minority, but it has been none the less real; it has gained a currency among the younger profession, due very largely to his consistent presentation of it. Its deeper influence upon the political life of the country may reach far. In such matters the odium of disappointing large numbers of persons must rest somewhere, and perhaps the most important question involved is at whose doors that odium shall lie. Shall the courts bear it, and can they while they keep an official irresponsibility to public opinion? To withdraw them from such controversies may in the end be the surest protection of their powers.

Forty years ago, when Justice Holmes went upon the Supreme Court of Massachusetts, this doctrine was getting its foothold, that the court should be the bulwark against improvident, selfish and uninformed legislation. That doctrine he did not assent to then, and he has not since. Whatever it was, the capaciousness of his learning, the acumen of his mind or his freedom from convention, forbade him to interject the judge into heated controversies best settled by political impacts. This must in the end be to the layman the most significant result of his service. To the profession he will remain the example of the accomplished judge—sagacity, insight and acuteness; courtesy, dignity and humor; wisdom, learning and uprightness, as his commission reads; all these he has given to his generation as no other man has given them, and his generation has had the penetration to recognize what it has received before it was too late for him to know it. The world does not generally deal so generously with its benefactors. When it does the judicious should applaud.

Another writer—Carson C. Hathaway in the New York *Times*—carries us back to the veteran jurist's entrance on the stage of this life, as recorded by the paternal "Autocrat." The tale runs thus:

Back in March, 1841, the Massachusetts poet, whose indignant protest, "Old Ironsides," saved the frigate *Constitution* from being dismantled, made the following private announcement:

"My Dear Ann: Last evening between 8 and 9, there appeared at No. 8, Montgomery Place a little individual who may be hereafter addrest as — — Holmes, Esq., or The Hon. — — Holmes, M. C., or His Excellency — — Holmes, President, etc., etc., but who for the present is content with scratching his face and sucking his right forefinger."

And further on we read:

In *The Atlantic* of December, 1862, in the same volume with a nature study by Thoreau, an essay by Emerson, a travel sketch by Hawthorne and a poem by Longfellow there appeared a narrative by the elder Holmes entitled, "My Hunt After 'The Captain.'" No more touching story of the love of a father for his son appears in all the literature of America. The writer speaks of a telegram received after the Battle of Antietam:

"Captain H. wounded, shot through the neck; thought not mortal; at Keedysville."

The distrest father set out in search of his wounded son, and a long search it proved to be. For days he sought in vain. His own words tell the story:

"The expected train came in so quietly that I was almost startled to see it on the track. Let us walk calmly through the cars and look around us. In the first car, on the fourth seat to the right, I saw my Captain, there saw I him, even my first-born whom I had sought through many cities.

"'How are you, Boy?'

"'How are you, Dad?'

"Such are the proprieties of life, as they are observed among us Anglo-Saxons of the nineteenth century, decently disguising those natural impulses that made Joseph the Prime Minister of Egypt weep aloud so that the Egyptians and the house of Pharaoh heard, nay, which had once overcome his shaggy old Uncle Esau so entirely that he fell on his brother's neck and cried like a baby in the presence of all the women. But the hidden cisterns of the soul may be filling fast with sweet tears, while the windows through which it looks are undimmed by a drop or a film of moisture."

Of Justice Holmes's judicial characteristics we read:

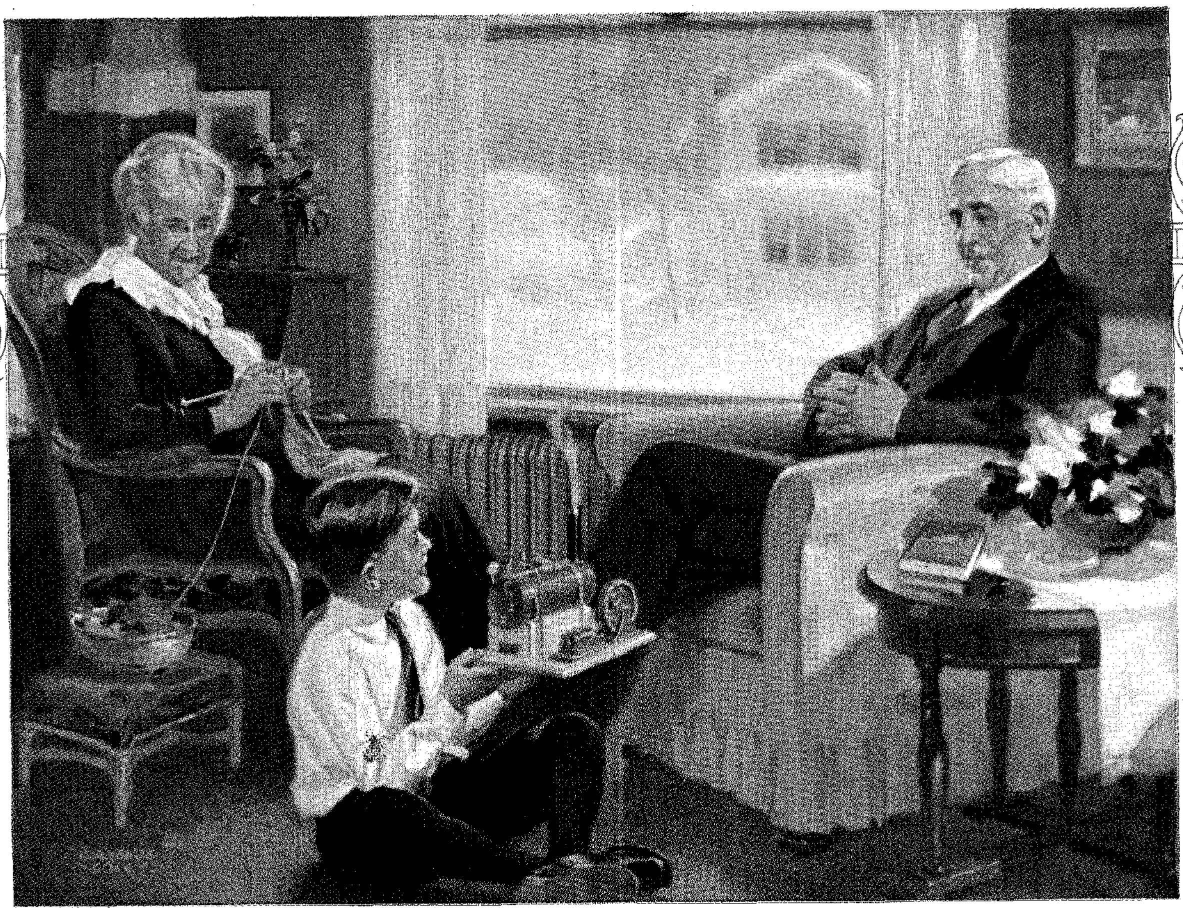
The language of his opinions has attracted wide attention. They are characterized by an unusual vigor and originality of diction. Two influences are plainly visible in his style. He has the poetic spirit and he retains the battle memories of the soldier. These influences are even more in evidence in his public addresses. To quote:

"How pale a fantom even the Circe of poetry, transforming mankind with intoxicating dreams of fiery ether, and the foam of summer seas, and glowing greensward, and the white arms of women!"

Again, in an address on the prosaic subject of "The Law":

"No man has earned the right to intellectual ambition until

(*Continued on page 45*)



THEY SMILE NOW at their Timidity Over Oil Heat

The blessings and happiness that have come to this old couple sums up the story of oil heat as you would like to know it in your home.

In years, they are past three score. Too old to be burdened with the care of the heating plant. Too needful of even heat to withstand the fluctuations of a temperamental furnace.

They are living all over again

It was difficult for them to decide on an oil burner. It was so new-fangled. Could one be sure of it? Suppose it did not work—what then? How could it hold the temperature at exactly 75 degrees? And the cost. It must be terribly expensive!

They smile now at their timidity. For four joyous years they have basked in generous warmth. They are living all over again.

No longer do they huddle over the radiator on the sheltered side of the house. Their Paisley shawls are left in the cedar chest. Upstairs, downstairs, it is always the same. They have seven "living" rooms in place of one.

Clean as "a cat in pattens"

And how proudly they point to the walls of delicate cream tint that have remained fresh so long. The quaint old fashioned white curtains that the laundress is now seldom asked to wash.

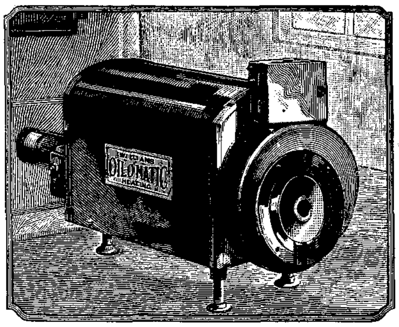
The old mother is of Flemish descent. Her friends credit this heritage with the immaculateness of her house. But she herself admits that it is "like a cat in pattens" because it is never soiled by the furnace.

In this atmosphere of sublime comfort, life for them is a sweet song. The benign influence of even, dependable heat is mellowing their natures. Good health has returned. The ease, the comfort, the cleanliness of it all is adding years to their span. Years to enjoy their children's children.

Burner pays for itself

Their basement door leading from the kitchen might as well be locked. For two years neither has ever looked at the burner. They could not tell you how it works. But they will hasten to tell you that it has never failed to work.

Happily for these frugal folk, this wonderful transformation has cost them nothing. In four years they have saved enough in fuel bills, labor and extras to pay for their Oil-O-Matic. Each succeeding year will yield proportionate dividends.



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There's an oilomatician near you. Let him examine your heating system and quote you the cost of a guaranteed installation. Should you prefer to purchase out of income rather than capital, he will gladly extend terms over a whole year.

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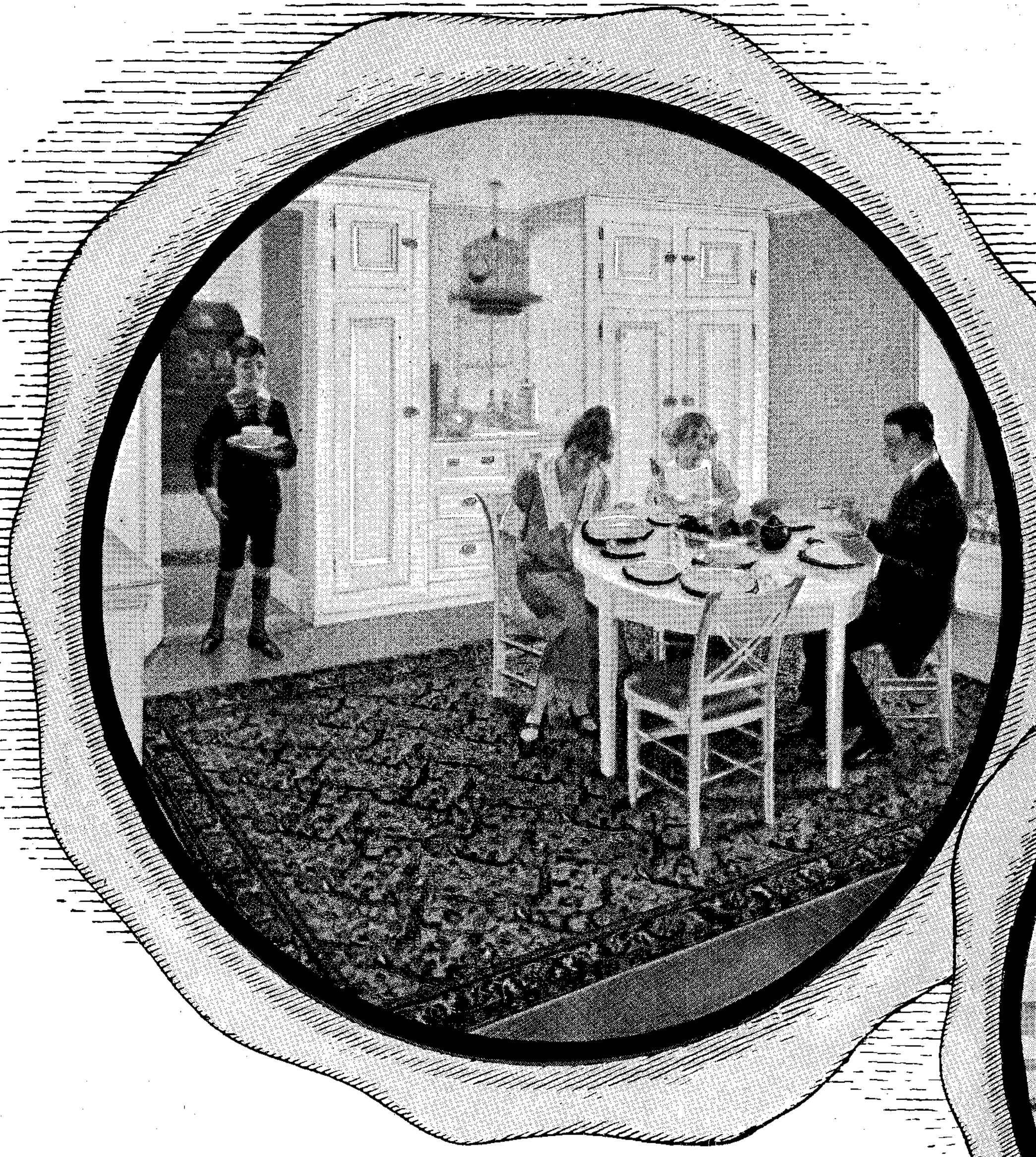

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blue, taupe and warm
brown so delightfully co
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floor has made this pattern
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FROM THE ZUYDER ZEE
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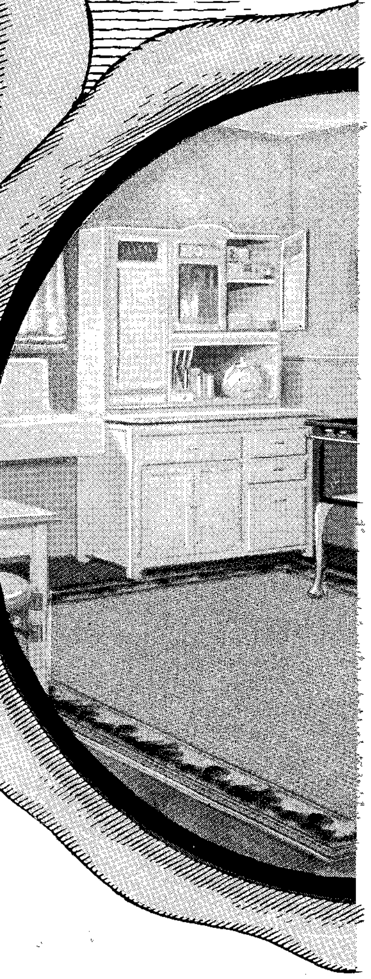

Away with shabby rugs—
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ARE you one of the women who still imagines that beautiful designs come only in costly rugs? Then you should see the newest patterns offered in Congoleum *Gold Seal* Art-Rugs.

They are the pick of hundreds of designs prepared especially for us by leading designers of America and Europe. It would be difficult to match their artistry and coloring in many of the more expensive floor-coverings. And their wide variety is sure to meet every need—every taste.

Here is your chance to replace any dull, faded, woven floor-coverings with up-to-date rugs that everyone will admire. The brightening presence of Congoleum *Gold Seal* Rugs will give just the colorful charm every room should have.

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IF you desire a rich-patterned rug for the dining-room—a neat, practical one for the kitchen—or something especially appropriate for the sun porch—you are sure of lasting satisfaction when you make your selection from rugs carrying the Gold Seal.

This seal pasted on the face of the pattern, guides you to new beauty in the most economical and practical of floor-coverings.

Still more, it is the emblem of the outstanding durability and quality for which Congoleum *Gold Seal* Rugs have been famous for nearly fifteen years. This record of satisfactory service is without duplicate among labor-saving floor-coverings.

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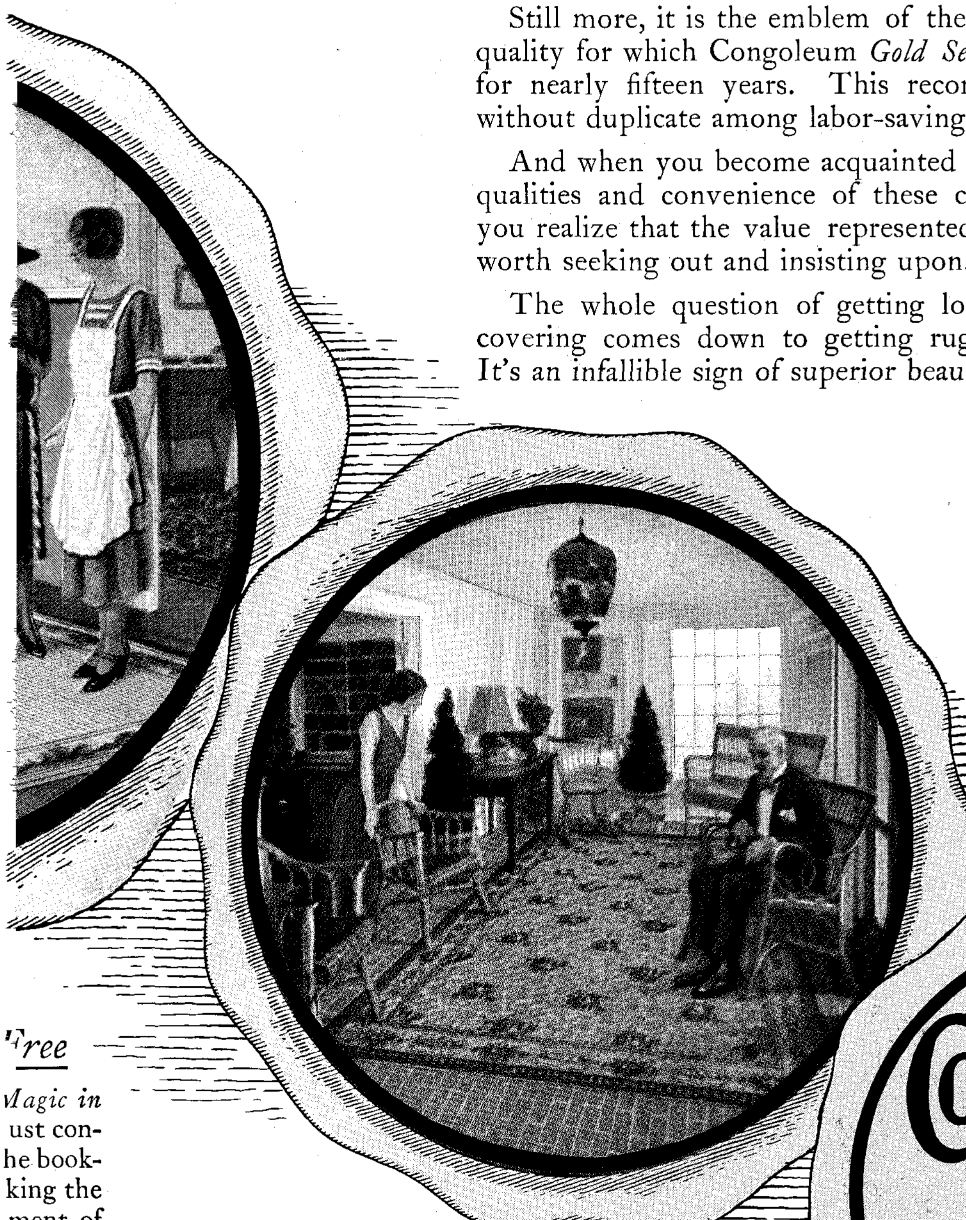
The whole question of getting low-priced, dependable floor-covering comes down to getting rugs which bear the Gold Seal. It's an infallible sign of superior beauty and proved value!



THE "GENTIAN" DESIGN, *shown above, with its large floral motif of cheery blue on a damask ground effect of browns is ideally suitable for sun porches. It's Congoleum Gold Seal Rug No. 396.*

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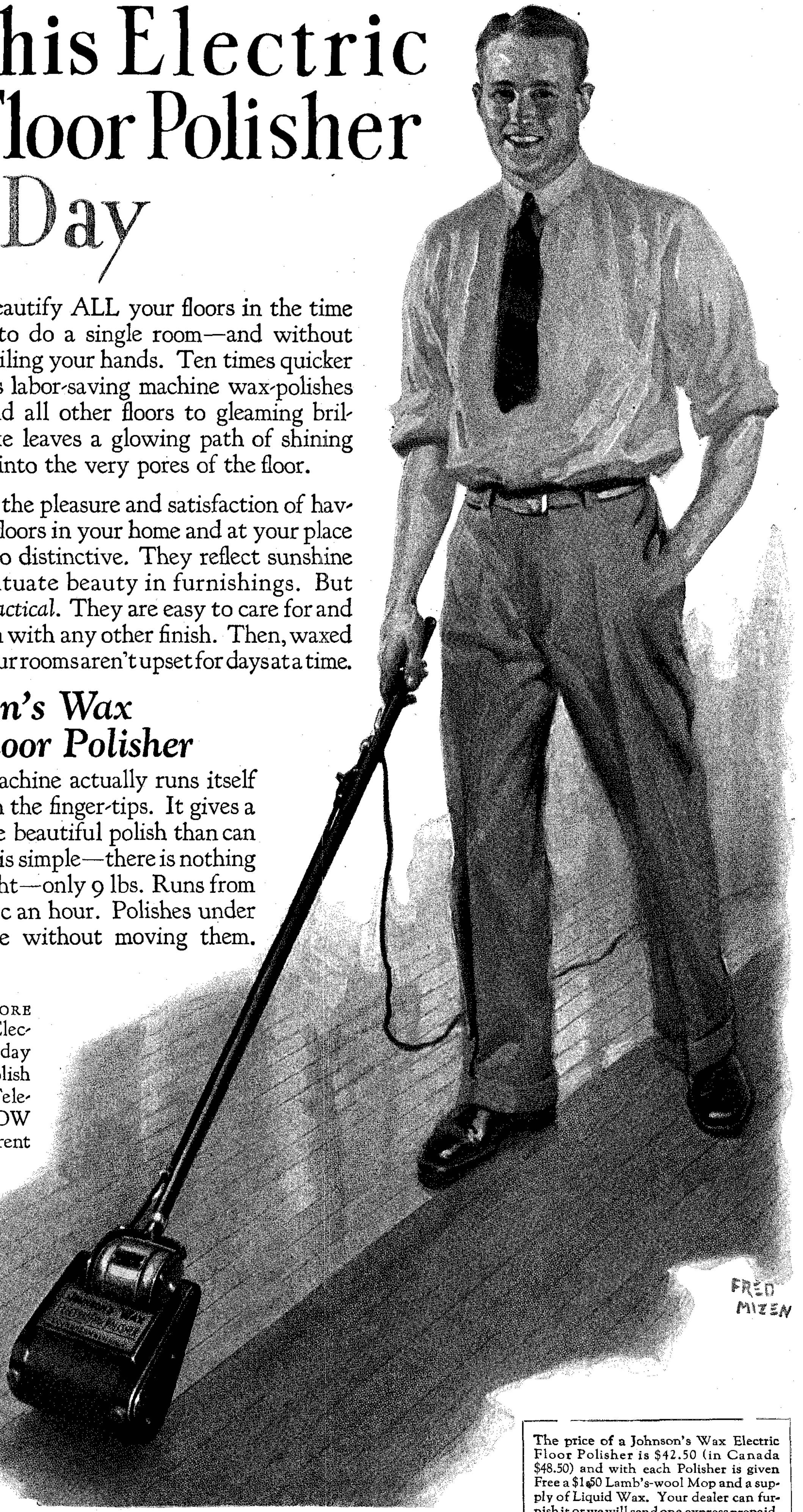
RT-RUGS

Rent this Electric Floor Polisher for $2 a Day



WITH it you can beautify ALL your floors in the time it formerly took to do a single room—and without stooping, kneeling or soiling your hands. Ten times quicker than hand-methods this labor-saving machine wax-polishes wood, linoleum, tile and all other floors to gleaming brilliance. Each easy stroke leaves a glowing path of shining lustre, deep burnished into the very pores of the floor.

Don't deny yourself the pleasure and satisfaction of having beautiful WAXED floors in your home and at your place of business. They are so distinctive. They reflect sunshine and light. They accentuate beauty in furnishings. But waxed floors are also *practical*. They are easy to care for and their upkeep is less than with any other finish. Then, waxed floors are *convenient*—your rooms aren't upset for days at a time.

Johnson's Wax Electric Floor Polisher

This wonderful new machine actually runs itself—you just guide it with the finger-tips. It gives a higher, evener and more beautiful polish than can be obtained by hand. It is simple—there is nothing to get out of order. Light—only 9 lbs. Runs from any lamp socket for 1½c an hour. Polishes under low pieces of furniture without moving them.

AT YOUR NEIGHBORHOOD STORE you can rent a Johnson's Wax Electric Floor Polisher for $2.00 a day and in just a short time wax-polish *all* your floors and linoleum. Telephone your nearest dealer NOW and make an appointment to rent one for a day this Spring.

Leading Department, Drug, Furniture, Grocery, Hardware and Paint Stores can supply you with Johnson's Polishing Wax. Refuse substitutes.

S. C. JOHNSON & SON
"The Floor Finishing Authorities"
Racine, Wisconsin
(*Canadian Factory:* Brantford)

The price of a Johnson's Wax Electric Floor Polisher is $42.50 (in Canada $48.50) and with each Polisher is given Free a $1.50 Lamb's-wool Mop and a supply of Liquid Wax. Your dealer can furnish it or we will send one express prepaid.

JOHNSON'S LIQUID WAX

(*Continued from page 40*)

he has learned to lay his course by a star which he has never seen—to dig by the divining-rod for springs which he may never reach."

Despite all musings from the poet, the memories of Antietam remain. It is said that even to-day he would rather be called plain "Colonel" Holmes than to be called an Associate Justice. He has a warm spot in his heart for the soldiers who passed through experiences like his own. In his writings one reads of "life's battles" and "with a kind of desperate joy we go back to the fight" and "regiments moving with high heads to martial music."

Who but a soldier at heart would have written in such a vein as he used in the preface to his "Collected Legal Papers," published in 1920: "It is a great pleasure to an old warrior who can not expect to bear arms much longer that the brilliant young soldiers still give him a place in their councils of war."

In his words there is sometimes a touch of New England austerity:

"Repose is not the destiny of man."

"Every achievement is a bird on the wing."

"A man of high ambitions must leave his fellow-adventurers and face the loneliness of original work."

"Every calling is great when greatly pursued."

"A university is a place from which men start for the Eternal City."

"The joy of life is living . . . the measure of power is obstacles overcome . . . one's final judge is one's self."

To-day, after so many years of service, Mr. Justice Holmes has without doubt the most striking appearance of any member of the highest court. His bearing is soldierly, and altho his hair is whitened by the snows of many winters, the fire in his eyes has not died down.

Those who have been privileged to visit him in the library of his Washington home, a home of engaging simplicity, a short distance from the White House, retain three impressions: That of books, books by the hundreds, rising in tier after tier to the ceiling, most of them legal volumes, with an additional family literary shrine devoted to the works of his distinguished father; that of the red glow from a friendly fireplace, and that of the presence of Mr. Justice Holmes himself, with the quiet, kindly voice of a gentleman of Massachusetts.

Still "a personality of surpassing charm among men," he is not only a great judge but a great man. One agrees that his own words, used many years ago at a university commencement, are correct: "I have learned part of the great lesson, the lesson not of law but of life."

"The greatest of living judges," is the bold estimate hazarded in the editorial columns of the same newspaper, which passes judgment on "The Captain" in these feeling terms:

Those of us who were brought up on bound volumes of *The Atlantic Monthly* have never forgotten Dr. Holmes's "My Hunt After 'The Captain.'" That wounded soldier has become as illustrious as his father, whose imagination he inherited. He has combined with that an austere intellectual discipline and a profound philosophy. These qualities, growing constantly stronger and more luminous, have made him, after nearly forty-four years of service in Massachusetts and at Washington, the greatest of living judges, and have given him in his lifetime the certainty of a seat upon the dais among the master magistrates of history. This praise is not too high. Lawyers and the law-writers of America and England, of France and Germany, will join in it. Forty-odd years ago, before he went on the bench, and knowing him only by his book on "The Common Law," we could see in him that just-poising intellect, that amplitude of knowledge, that power to make the past visible and actual, that eye piercing through musty forms to find the essential fact which was to make Frederick William Maitland memorable.

Changing the tenses, what Mr. Justice Holmes has said of Maitland befits himself:

"His profound knowledge of the sources of English law equipped him, as perhaps no other was equipped, to illustrate and explain the present. His knowledge was only a tool to his good sense. His good sense and insight were illuminated and made vivid by his power of statement and gift of narrative, so that any reasonably prepared reader of his writings, even those dealing with what one would have expected to be dry details, is sure to become interested, absorbed, enchanted."

Mr. Justice Holmes's opinions on constitutional questions must be well on their way toward the third thousand. It is not for laymen to weigh them. Perhaps it would not be right for some of us laymen to say that his dissenting opinions have often been among the most powerful in reasoning and perfect in expression. We all know that he has made the Supreme Court reports literature.

INLAND HOMES FOR THE SEA'S SONS

TRANSPLANTING SALT-SEA FISHERMEN to the prairies may sound like a desperate enterprise, especially when it is added that these men and their womenfolk are bred from countless generations of island toilers of the sea. But the experiment gives promise of success, writes Maurine Robb, recording the facts connected with the migration of "a few hundred brave but penniless Hebrideans" from the rugged, storm-swept islands that fringe the west coast of Scotland. They have been assisted to settle in an interior region of Canada—Alberta—"hoping that the new soil may not be so hard to conquer as was the cruel sea they and their ancestors had been fighting for generations." And already, as we read in the New York *Times:*

Altho unaccustomed to life removed from the tang of salt winds, they are more comfortably established in their new homes than they were in the dreary home island after years of continuous labor.

These loyal Hebrideans were persuaded to emigrate to Canada only when starvation confronted them. Their land is largely barren—a land of mountains and moorlands. Potatoes and turnips are the only sure crops, barley, and oats growing on a few of the islands. They fish; but the sea is hungry, too, and claims every year some of the daring fishermen whose vessels failed to master the waves. Little by little the population has decreased, leaving in many cases a whole island inhabited by five families or less.

It was not until 1748 that the English succeeded in appointing sheriffs and restoring peace to the islands, hitherto constantly at war. Better living conditions, new roads and social improvements resulted. Yet the peace was not unmixed with troubles for the poorer Hebrideans—the crofters, as they were called. High rents, the first emigration to America of the large tenants, sheep farming on a big scale—these contributed to make the life of the crofters miserable. They were thrust into villages, instead of having their own wee bit of land on which to grow their wee bit of oats and barley and potatoes.

Then, as if they had not suffered all that it was humanly possible to bear, in 1846 a potato blight swept over the islands leaving more than half the remaining population destitute. Temporary relief was provided by employing some in the work of building new roads. Many, however, prepared to emigrate, this time to Australia. No relief came to the unfortunates left behind, struggling to wrest a living from the rebellious soil, until a Royal Commission in 1886 passed a Crofters' act, which gave them some assistance.

Nor have conditions changed much since then. The seas are just as stormy, the winds just as contrary, the crops just as uncertain. On the smaller islands it is hard to see how the inhabitants could grow enough to keep them during the winter. The only soil is the sand blown by the winds into rocky hollows. Here the same crops are grown year after year.

Yet, remarkably, with all the physical handicaps, there has grown up in the Hebrides perhaps the richest folklore and music to be found in the world. It must seem strange to any one who has not visited these islands and tramped over a mist-blown heath and heard the lilting tune that, translated from the Gaelic, would sound something like this:

If it's thinkin' in your inner heart,
Braggart's in my step,
You've never smelt the tangle o' the isles.

Canada has welcomed them. Canada has always welcomed the Scotch. A short distance from Red Deer a group of cottages has been erected by the Scottish Immigration Society to give temporary accommodation to the Hebrideans while they are endeavoring to settle on farms of their own. Sentiment of the highest order ruled the preparation of those cottages for the newcomers. Curtains fluttered at the windows. The larders were well stocked with staples. Freshly baked bread and scones and oatmeal cakes were provided. Fires were lighted so that the demon of homesickness might flit up and away out of the chimney with the smoke.

At present these cottages are occupied by widows and their families. Work has been found for the children old enough to go into service; the younger children had been sent to school, where they are quickly learning the ways of their new country. A teacher has been engaged who speaks Gaelic as well as English—for some of these children, altho little Britishers, do not know one word of English. The soft Gaelic tongue sufficed in their isolated home.

MR. MUTT'S GOLDEN SLAPSTICK

HOWEVER DEEPLY THE "COMIC STRIP" may be deplored from an esthetic point of view, and whatever the "highbrows" may say of its draughtsmanship, its intellectual content or its ethical message, we are invited to give it our earnest attention as a phenomenon of finance. Genius may still starve in its garret (if it rejects an easy job in the advertising business) but the creator of a lively "comic strip" keeps the wolf from the door with an income that would make many a banker green with envy. One who is familiar with the subject, by way of the newspaper syndicate system, gives us chapter and verse in support of the assertion that Bud Fisher, the parent of the perennial "Mutt and Jeff," pays an income tax on revenues exceeding $200,000 a year. This witness, John N. Wheeler, assures us that Mr. Fisher is "the highest paid cartoonist in the world." His comics have appeared regularly in the newspapers since 1907. "They are published in more than 200 newspapers in the United States and Canada, and they appear in England and Ireland, South America, Japan, and the Scandinavian countries." Mutt and Jeff, says Mr. Wheeler in *Collier's the National Weekly*, was the first comic strip to appear regularly in a London newspaper, "and some of the English readers have not recovered from the shock yet." In addition to the annual proceeds of that popular "strip," estimated above, Mr. Fisher "gets a good-sized income from animated cartoons, books, plays and other by-products." How his work has gone up in the financial scale since its earliest days may be judged from this:

P. & A. photograph

HARD-BOILED?

Well, Bud Fisher has been called "the original model for the twenty-minute egg"—and he invented the "comic strip."

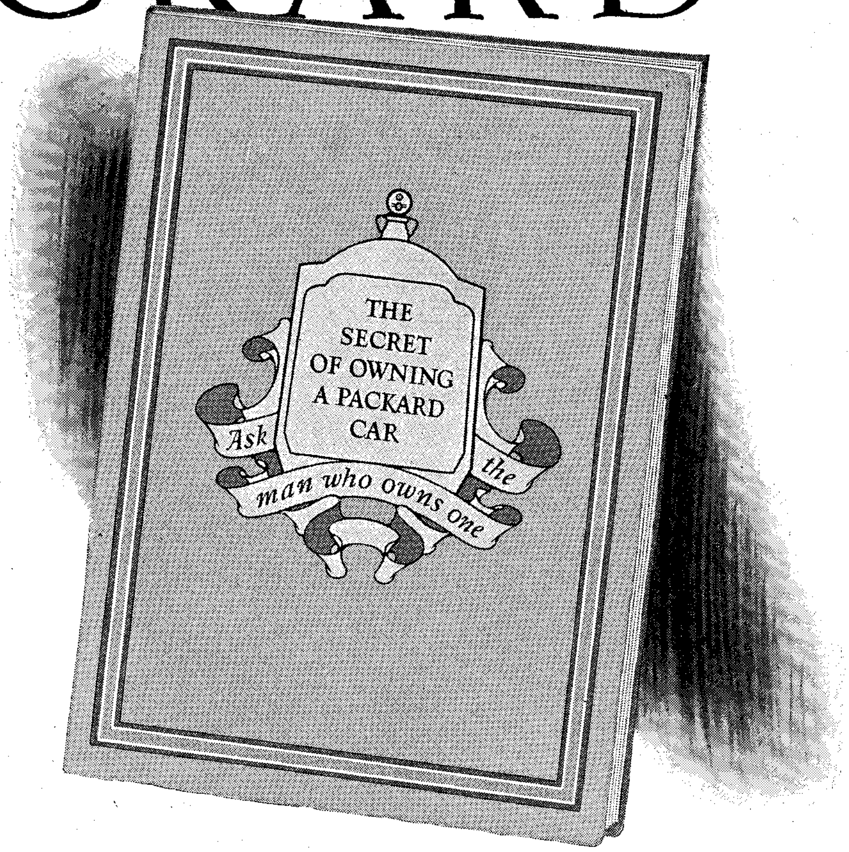
> When Bud Fisher made his first cartoon of Mutt, for there was no Jeff in the strip in 1907, he was getting $22 a week. Then he was on the San Francisco *Chronicle*. In a month or so they raised him to $28, and a short time later he jumped to the San Francisco *Examiner* for $35.
>
> To-day he has made enough to run a racing stable, and if any one thinks that is a cheap game, let him pay the feed bills for forty bangtails for a month or six weeks. I know. I advanced the money once when Fisher was in Europe. These horses certainly have an appetite, and each one needs a personal valet to take care of him.
>
> All of which leads us to the question: how did this astounding young man, who has just passed forty, do what he has done? Is he an artist or a business man or both?
>
> When I first met Bud Fisher, in 1912, he told me from the first that success depended upon being hard-boiled. Tad, the cartoonist and well-known slang manufacturer of Great Neck, used to claim Fisher was the original model for the twenty-minute egg.
>
> Let me relate my first experience with Mr. Fisher. I had been in the newspaper syndicate business a short time when a friend drifted in and told me Bud Fisher was leaving the Hearst papers at the end of his contract, which was shortly. Up to then I had never seen him, but I looked up his address and jumped into a taxi.
>
> When I knocked on his door that day in 1914, as it turned out, it was more than a million dollars knocking, but he either did not realize it or did not appreciate it. I introduced myself and tried to explain the importance of the syndicate I ran and the desirability of joining it. I emphasized the conspicuous success of others who had associated themselves with us. He was unimpress. "How do I know I'll get my dough?" he asked.
>
> "Because we will put the first year's guaranty in the bank, subject only to checks drawn to your account."
>
> "All that other bunk ran for Sweeney," he told me later. "I never paid any attention to you until you spoke of putting money in the bank."
>
> Once, several years ago, Fisher, a genial gentleman named Riley Wilson, hailing from West Virginia, and I were in one of those gaudy gathering places where no one arrested you if you ordered a drink and could pay for it. Mr. Wilson had a glass eye, of which he was not at all ashamed. In fact, he was proud of it because of its natural glint. Unfortunately we had run out of money, but our thirst still prevailed, so that we asked the bartender for a small loan of twenty dollars.
>
> "If you'll deposit your right eye," he replied, completely fooled by Mr. Wilson's glass one, "I'll lend you the twenty."
>
> Mr. Wilson promptly deposited the eye, and we got the twenty. He redeemed it the following day. This is added for those who might be curious about its fate. All of which proves the bartender was a cautious gentleman about his collateral, and so was Mr. Fisher the first time I discust a contract with him.
>
> I went away with the idea that he was hard-boiled, but once having made the change, and it was an important one to him, he would stick through thick and thin. I have had no reason to alter that opinion since. He knew when he decided to come with us that he faced a long, bitter and expensive lawsuit which we ultimately won, after it had been carried to the highest court in New York State.

Fisher *made* the comic art business for the rest of the performers, says Mr. Wheeler, adding that other stars get very big salaries—"but none get as much as Fisher." Which is as it should be, continues the writer, for—

> It was through his courage, brains and persistence that publishers were forced to pay, and the other artists, lacking these qualities in such positive quantities, profited by Fisher's business ability.
>
> When I first knew Fisher he was a dapper guy who never ducked a fight of any kind, and he got into plenty—legal and otherwise. Once he thought of becoming a professional fighter and trying to win the lightweight championship. That was before he knew he could draw. But a punch on the chin in a San Francisco gymnasium changed his mind.
>
> In size he is rather less than medium height and slight. He ran on the relay team of the Hyde Park High School of Chicago, in which city he was born, when Walter Eckersall, later the famous football star, also did, and this team won the intercollegiate championship at the annual track games of the University of Pennsylvania.
>
> When Fisher first came to New York, he walked around with a chip on his shoulder. Years ago, when he was working on the New York *American*, there was a rule that no one on the staff could smoke cigarets in the office. He did most of his work at home and was seldom around the shop.
>
> About this time he had an offer from the New York *World*, which he could not accept because he was under contract to the New York *American*. This offer was for plenty more money than he was then making, and he was eager to accept.
>
> Fisher came into the *American* office one day to finish a Mutt and Jeff picture and was smoking a cigaret. There was an old gentleman taking the place of S. S. Carvalho, the general manager of the Hearst papers, while Mr. Carvalho was on his vacation. He had come from another one of the Hearst papers to fill in and did not know Fisher. Of him Bud says:
>
> "He was a pleasant-faced old man, who had no idea what I did or who I was. It was mutual. I didn't know him either."
>
> "Young man," said this gentleman addressing Fisher, "do you work on this paper?"
>
> Bud admitted it.
>
> "You can't smoke cigarets around here," the old man went on, "it's against the rules."
>
> "Is that so?" said our hero, straightening up the chip and puffing on the cigaret. "And what will happen if I don't stop?"
>
> "You'll be fired."
>
> "My friend," replied Fisher, "I don't know who you are, but if you fire me and make it stick I will meet you at two o'clock this afternoon and give you ten thousand dollars."
>
> And he walked off puffing and leaving an amazed executive stammering.

Here Mr. Wheeler regales us with a gambling yarn involving

PACKARD


THE SECRET OF OWNING A PACKARD CAR
Ask the man who owns one

TWICE as many Packard Six cars were sold during 1925 as were sold in 1924.

◆

SEVENTY per cent were bought by those who had been buying lower priced cars every year or two.

◆

NINETY-eight per cent of those who have bought Packard Six cars during the past five years are still Packard owners.

◆ ◆

THOUSANDS who still long for Packard transportation have yet to learn that the Packard Six is not high in price. For example the five-passenger Sedan is $2585 at the factory.

The Secret of Owning a Packard Car

THERE is only one thing standing between you and the ownership of a Packard Six—your disregard *of the largest item of expense in motor car ownership*—depreciation.

The booklet, "The Secret of Owning a Packard Car," will tell you how to cut motor car depreciation in half and enjoy the comfort, beauty and distinction of a Packard *at an actual saving in money.*

May we send you the booklet? It is free and we assure you that no obnoxious solicitation will follow.

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Please send me at your expense—"The Secret of Owning a Packard Car"

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ASK THE MAN WHO OWNS ONE

After-shaving
COMFORT
Try this new way

AQUA VELVA is kinder to the skin after shaving than powders can ever be. Powders dry up the natural moisture of the skin. That's what they're made for. But Aqua Velva gives these five after-shaving comforts:—

1. It gives the skin a tonic, invigorating tingle.
2. It gives first aid to little cuts.
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5. It conserves the needed natural moisture in the skin. (*Powders absorb this and leave the skin dry.*) Aqua Velva keeps it soft and smooth all day as Williams Shaving Cream leaves it.

The large 5-ounce bottle at your dealer's is 50c (60c in Canada). By mail, postpaid, on receipt of price if your dealer is out of it.

***Free Offer**—The coupon below is for your convenience. Send it today for generous test bottle.*

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Send free test bottle of Aqua Velva

L. D. 3-27-26

PERSONAL GLIMPSES
Continued

some famous names and an odor of high finance. As we read:

On the train going to the world series in 1919—that famous collection of baseball games which was decided in a hotel room by putting something under a pillow—Fisher was traveling with Grantland Rice, Porter Emerson Browne, the playwright, Christy Mathewson, Ring Lardner and me. Matty introduced us to a gentleman by the name of Burns, otherwise Sleepy Bill, once a pitcher for the Chicago White Sox.

In order to kill time we started a game of red dog, which is a speedy pastime that I first met when I was in the Army. For those who haven't read Hoyle, I must explain that *each player gets four cards and can* bet any sum desired up to the amount of money in the pot. You bet that you hold a card in your hand which is higher than the top card of the same suit turned up by the dealer. And those pots will run into money.

Mr. Burns had not been doing very well, and about ten o'clock the elastic band which he had around his bankroll had contracted until it was threatened with pernicious anemia. Then he got a good hand. There were about two hundred fish in the pot.

"I'll bet the pot," he announced.

"With what?" Bud inquired, having carefully observed his shrinking bank roll.

"With a check," he answered without hesitation.

"How do we know it ain't rubber? I never saw you before."

"Well," said Matty, "we'll let him use a check once, and if it isn't good, I'll make it good."

That was satisfactory, so Bud bet, and, I am sorry to say, won.

"You're certainly hard-boiled," said Porter Browne to Fisher later. "It's a wonder that guy didn't get insulted when you implied his check was no good."

Maybe Fisher was wrong, but Burns, it turned out later, was the go-between for the gamblers and the crooked ball-players and planted the stuff under the pillows—so he wasn't so very wrong. You see, Fisher had applied the well-known philosophy of Mr. Dooley, "Trust your friends, but cut the cards"; and Mr. Dooley might have added, "Look out for rubber checks."

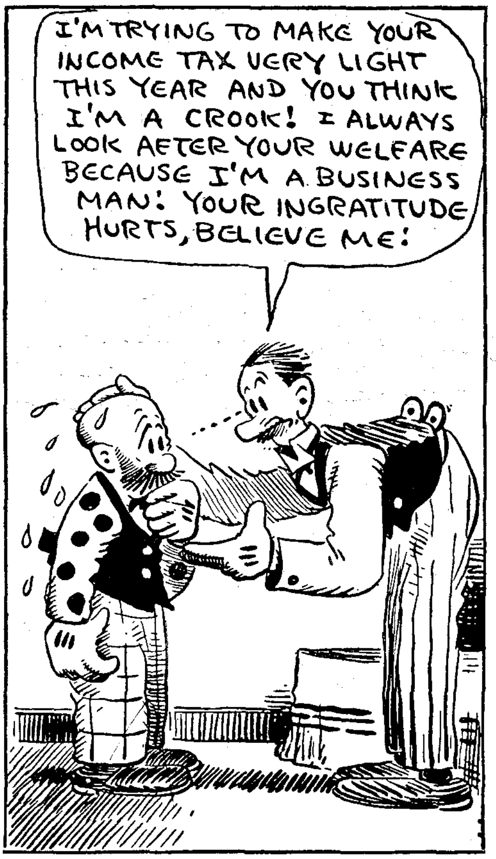
One of the things Fisher did as a kid, he is proud of. When the San Francisco *Examiner* offered him more money, he decided to leave *The Chronicle*. On the last three drawings he made for *The Chronicle* he inscribed, "Copyright, 1907, by H. C. Fisher." That is his real name, by the way—Harry Conway Fisher. His sister, now dead, started to call him Bud, and it stuck.

Then he went to a lawyer in San Francisco and had the copyright completed in the Patent Office in Washington, which was the correct method of procedure in those days. The copyright law has since been changed. Bud says:

"The big opportunity of my life came when I had a chance to go with a newspaper syndicate for more money than I thought it could afford to pay, but I insisted that the contract be completely and thoroughly underwritten before I made the move. Hard-boiled perhaps—but safe. Always there has been a controversy in the newspaper business as to whether the artist makes the comic by his talent or the paper makes it by publication. No paper can make a rotten comic, and the best in the world is no good unless it is published."

But Fisher had to fight for the opportunity, says Mr. Wheeler, and quotes him as continuing:

"When I left the Hearst papers for the syndicate, Mr. Hearst contended that his newspaper, through publication, had 'made' Mutt and Jeff, and the result was a long lawsuit. He insisted he had a right to hire another artist to draw Mutt and Jeff, and if I wanted to draw for some one else, I could create new characters. The syndicate and I won that case after a lot of litigation, and the copyright I put on the strip during my last three days of service on *The Chronicle* in San Francisco practically decided it in our favor, because it proved I had created the strip before going with a Hearst paper. Oddly enough, *The Chronicle* was then anxious to see me win, because it brought Mutt and Jeff back to where it had started.


I'M TRYING TO MAKE YOUR INCOME TAX VERY LIGHT THIS YEAR AND YOU THINK I'M A CROOK! I ALWAYS LOOK AFTER YOUR WELFARE BECAUSE I'M A BUSINESS MAN: YOUR INGRATITUDE HURTS, BELIEVE ME!

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THE GEESE THAT LAY THE GOLDEN EGGS

"But I was very much impress by that lawsuit, because it brought out sportsmanship in business. Mr. Carvalho, general manager of the Hearst paper, had made a verbal agreement with me (not confirmed in writing), which was of the utmost importance to our case. Mr. Hearst thought enough of the matter to hire the best legal talent in New York. When Mr. Carvalho was called to the witness stand, Charles E. Kelley, our attorney, asked him whether he had ever made such a verbal agreement.

"'Yes, I did,' he replied without hesitation. That answer had a lot to do with the winning of the case."

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at a Texaco Pump!

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For abundant smooth flowing power always start with volatile Texaco Gasoline in the tank and clean, clear, golden Texaco Motor Oil in the crankcase.

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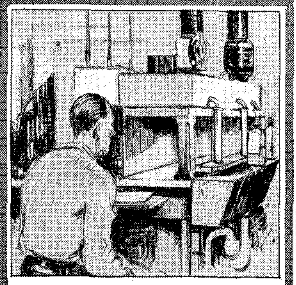

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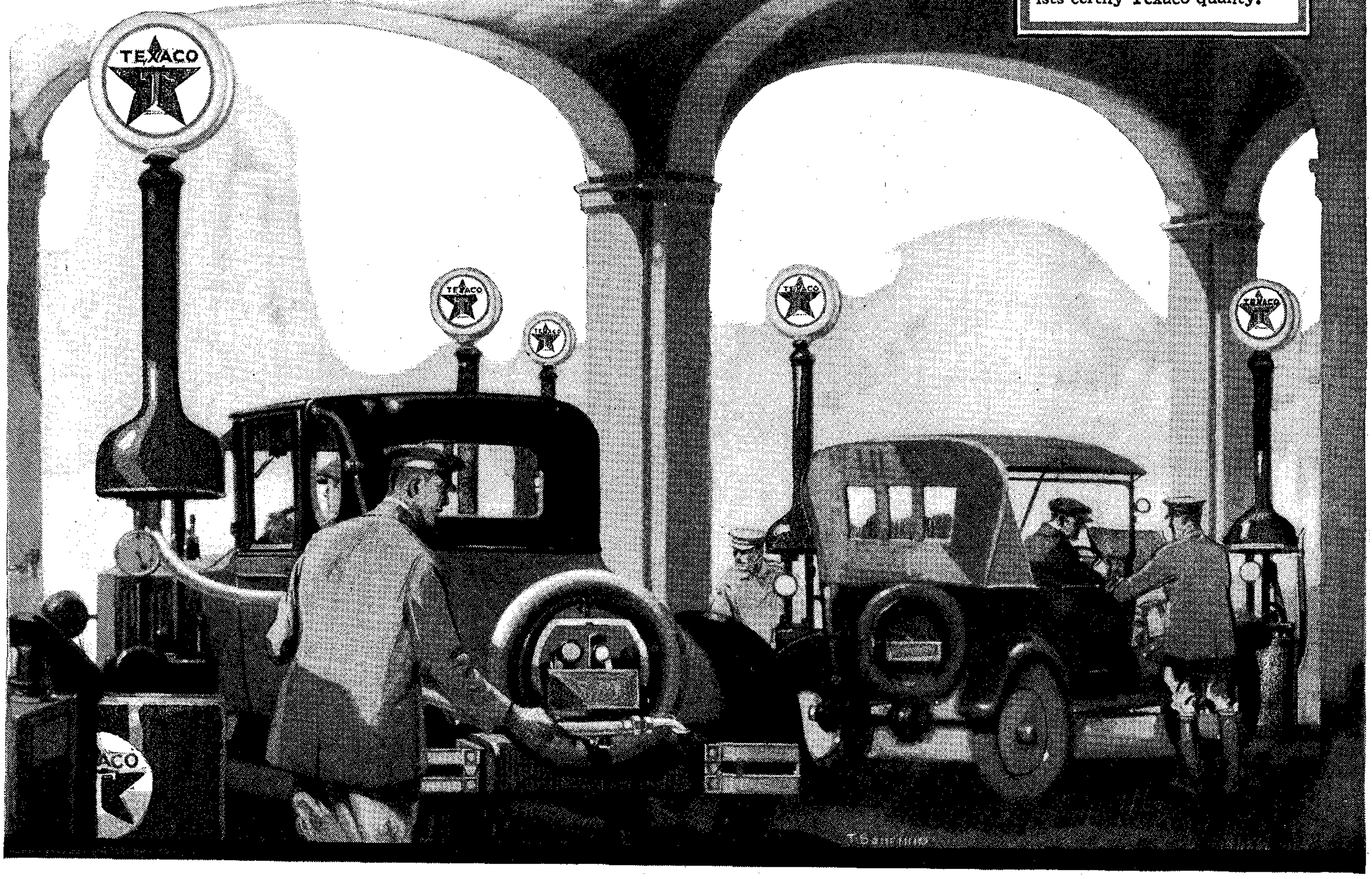
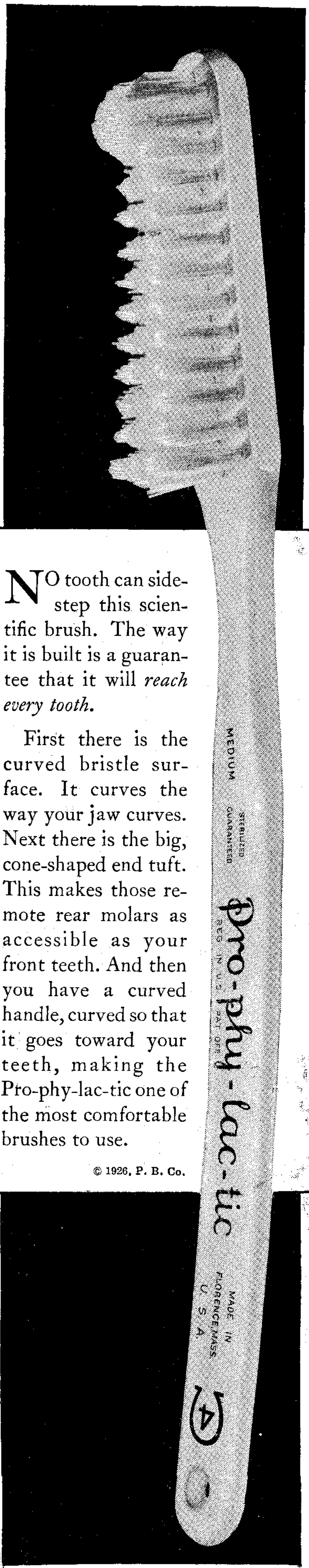


TEXACO

MOTOR OIL TEXACO **GASOLINE**



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First there is the curved bristle surface. It curves the way your jaw curves. Next there is the big, cone-shaped end tuft. This makes those remote rear molars as accessible as your front teeth. And then you have a curved handle, curved so that it goes toward your teeth, making the Pro-phy-lac-tic one of the most comfortable brushes to use.

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Sold in three sizes by all dealers in the United States, Canada and all over the world. Prices in the United States and Canada are: Pro-phy-lac-tic Adult, 50c; Pro-phy-lac-tic Small, 40c; Pro-phy-lac-tic Baby, 25c. Also made in three different bristle textures—hard, medium, and soft. Always sold in the yellow box.

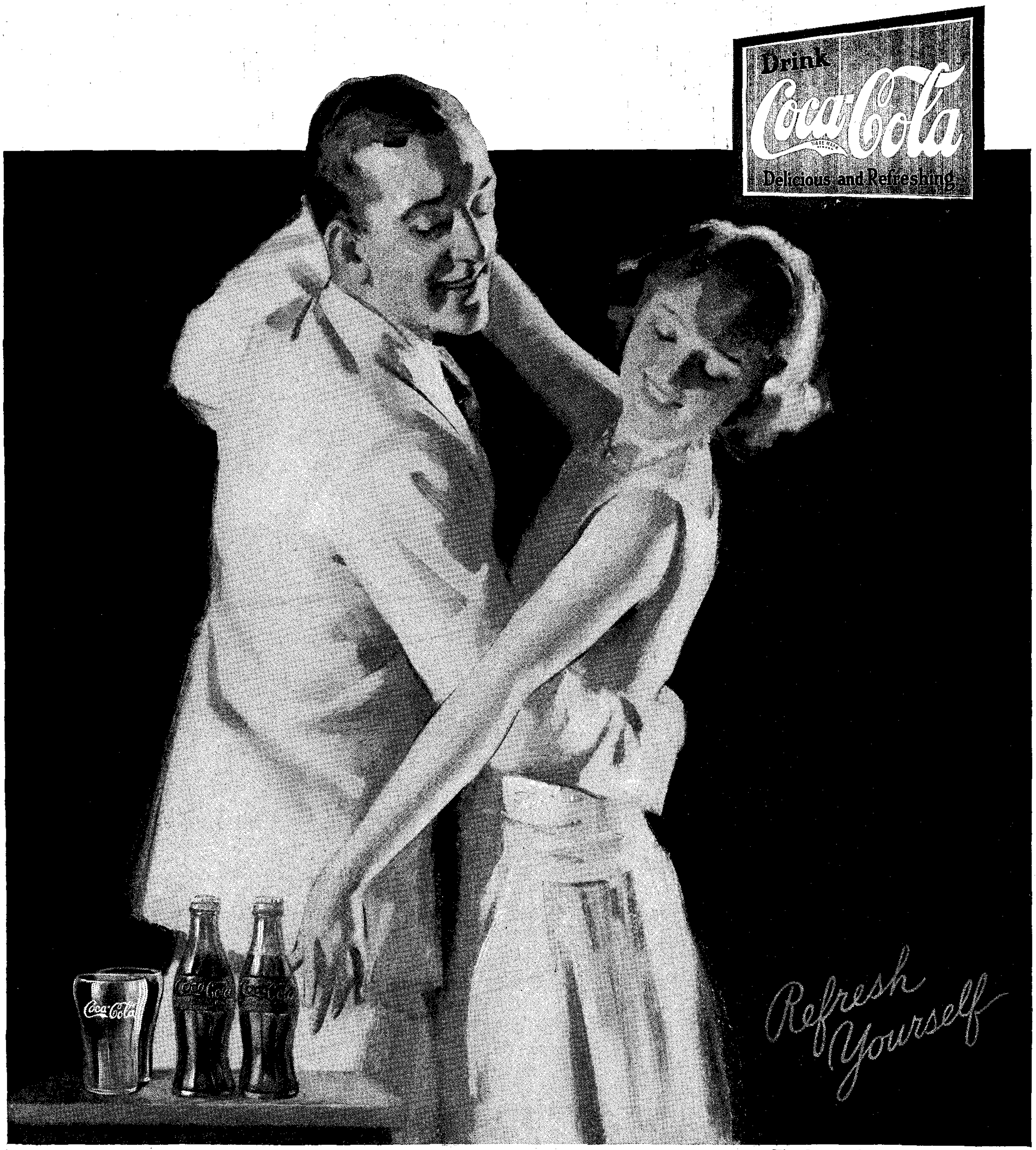
GREAT AT ARITHMETIC IS THE "SUBCONSCIOUS MIND"

IMAGINE a boy of seven finding in a few seconds—without scribbling a figure or even stopping his play—the square root of 413,993,348,677. His name was Zerah Colburn, and he was merely one of many infant prodigies whose feats of lightning calculation are attributed to that department of our complex individualities which modern science cautiously catalogs as the "subconscious mind," while older systems of thought were satisfied to denominate it "the soul." Some of the peculiar accomplishments of that mysterious denizen of the human personality are dwelt upon by Eric Ponder, M.B., D.Sc., who remarks that such exceptional cases as that of Colburn, mentioned above, occur almost exclusively in male children. But this, he adds, need cause no anxiety to the Feminists, for they all "rapidly disappeared into decent obscurity, obedient to the rule that prodigies die young." Writing in the London *Evening Standard,* he reminds us:

> It is not so very long ago that the strange tale of Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde was greeted as a novelty. Cases of double personality were unrecognized in those days. Now scarcely a week passes but one reads of some learned counsel, often at his wits' end for a defense, suggesting that his client is a Jekyll whose actions are dictated by his subconscious mind, and for which he is, therefore, not responsible.
>
> This suggestion usually falls upon stony ground; indeed, this particular form of pleading is still regarded as lying somewhat outside the pale of ordinary practise, notwithstanding its sanction by a remarkable precedent which seems never to be quoted. In 1686, at the Old Bailey, the brother of Lord Culpeffer was charged with shooting a Guardsman, together with his horse. His unusual defense was that he did so while sleep-walking, and, as he produced some fifty witnesses to swear that somnambulism was one of his habits, he was rather remarkably acquitted.
>
> Whether the fact can be used to cover one's shortcomings in the eyes of the law or not, it is almost universally admitted that people can do things for which their conscious minds can scarcely be held responsible. We can all, for instance, do what is attributed to Cæsar and Mahomet—carry out two distinct sets of actions at the same time; while we are giving our mind to the writing of a letter we can carry on a more or less intelligent conversation. There is nothing particularly remarkable about this; we concentrate on the one thing, and the other is done half-unconsciously, but, nevertheless, very well. Some folk can train themselves to do half a dozen things at the same time, and make a very lucrative display of their talents on the stage.
>
> But at times we come across the most extraordinary instances of subconscious activity where people accomplish almost incredible feats without as much as thinking about them, the work being done by mental processes which seem quite out of their control. Outstanding among these are the cases of subconscious calculation, of which the following are good, if rather antique, examples.
>
> In Devonshire, about a century ago, there was born one George Bidder, who, before he was five, displayed unusual powers of mental arithmetic. These powers developed until, at the age of nine, he was so remarkably endowed as to cause him to be examined by various learned societies, as well as by the Queen and the Royal Family at Windsor.
>
> This is the sort of question he could answer in ninety seconds, doing the work in his head while carrying on a conversation: "I can compose thirty-three letters in a minute and a quarter. How long will it take me to compose a newspaper of four pages of six columns each, if each column has 191 lines, and each line contains forty-five letters?" In less than two minutes he gave the answer: "Five days, 10 hours, 13 minutes, 30 seconds." He could give, within a few seconds, the square or cube root of any number, however long, and could add up tables of figures or money by merely glancing at them from top to bottom.

Some time later there appeared one Thomas John, "the untutored son of a Welsh laborer," of whom we read:

> At the age of ten he could find, in a matter of seconds, the difference between the number of minutes which have elapsed since the birth of Charlemagne and the length of the National Debt laid out in guineas multiplied by the number of cubic inches in a cubic mile. It is perhaps unnecessary to add that he did not do such a problem as we would do it; he would listen to the question, allow it to sink into his mind while he continued a conversation, and then, in thirty seconds or so, the answer would present itself to him as if automatically.
>
> Instances of the same curious faculty, altho in a lesser degree, are sometimes met with to-day. Such people as bankers and railway clerks, who are accustomed to deal with long columns of figures, become in some cases able to do their summations without conscious effort. If given a column of figures to add up, they proceed from the bottom to the top, not consciously adding, but just looking at each successive figure; when they arrive at the end of the row, the correct answer comes into their minds as if from nowhere. Those who can add columns of pounds, shillings and pence at one time—and every bank will supply one such at least—do the addition in a half-conscious sort of way, attributing their skill to their having done the same thing so often before.
>
> This probably is, indeed, the true explanation of this unusual faculty; continual working with figures makes one so familiar with all the common combinations that one can put down the answer at once from past experience, just in the same way as when we look at the word "national" we do not have to regard it letter by letter, but comprehend the sense of it as a combination of letters and as a whole. Familiarity with the kind of summation which falls to the lot of the banker or the booking-clerk may in this way result in such proficiency that two sets of pounds, shillings and pence columns can be added by running the fingers of the right hand up one set of columns and those of the left hand up the other; without any conscious effort the figures add themselves up, as it were, and the correct answer of each step, or sometimes of the whole addition, is rendered by what can only be called a subconscious process.
>
> I know of a curious case of this sort of thing in a banker, who will run up a column of figures till he is within ten or twenty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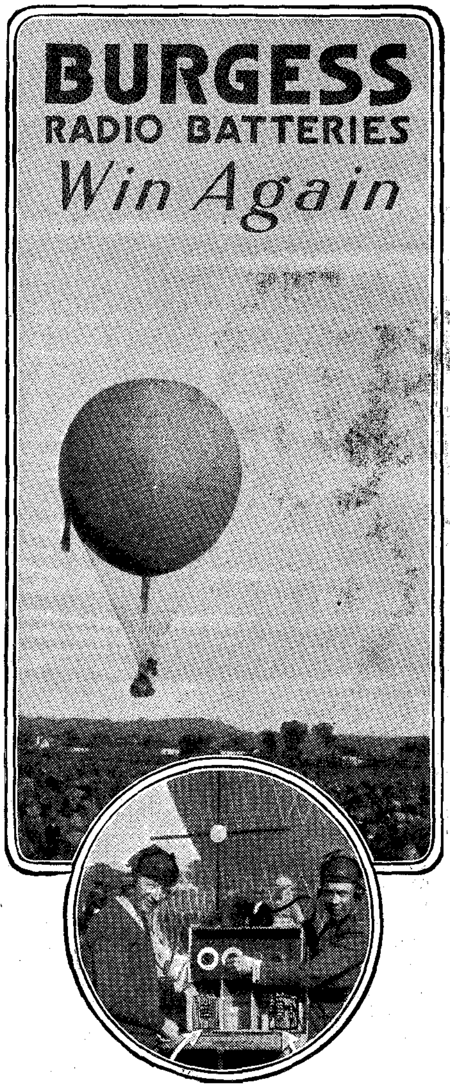
IT HAD TO BE GOOD TO GET WHERE IT IS — 7 MILLION A DAY



The illustration pictures the take-off of the winning flight and in the insert is the radio equipment carried. (Burgess 'A', 'B' and 'C' Batteries furnished the electrical energy to operate the set.)

When the Goodyear III won the right to represent the United States at Belgium, Burgess Radio Batteries supplied the electrical energy for the operation of the balloon's radio equipment.

Almost every day from somewhere in the world news comes to us of new Burgess adventures.

And that Burgess Batteries have contributed their bit in so many interesting events of sport, commerce and science reflects the esteem in which they are held.

"Ask Any Radio Engineer"

Your own radio dealer down the street sells Burgess Batteries. He probably sells the famous Burgess Flashlights, too.

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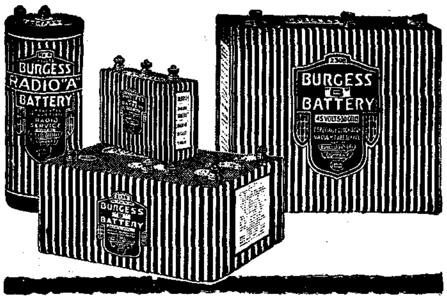


PERSONAL GLIMPSES

Continued

> figures from the top; at this point, perhaps, his attention is diverted by some one asking him a question. He will start again to sum the column, but when he comes to the place where he was interrupted a figure leaps into his mind as the sum of the entire column to be added. He used to have little confidence in this automatically obtained result, and would add the set of figures again, but the result was invariably that given him in the first instance by his unconscious mind. This has happened to him so often now that he takes the answer which is thus supplied automatically as correct.

Some people, remarks the writer, are inclined to look askance at tales of this kind, owing to "a very natural skepticism and disinclination to accept anything which they themselves have not experienced." But he assures the doubting Thomases:

> So far as automatic calculation goes, the faculty is not so very difficult to develop in some measure; indeed, certain well-known systems of memory training make a point of encouraging it. Students are trained to familiarize themselves with all the common combinations of numbers so that the supplying of an answer to any short set of figures becomes second nature to them.

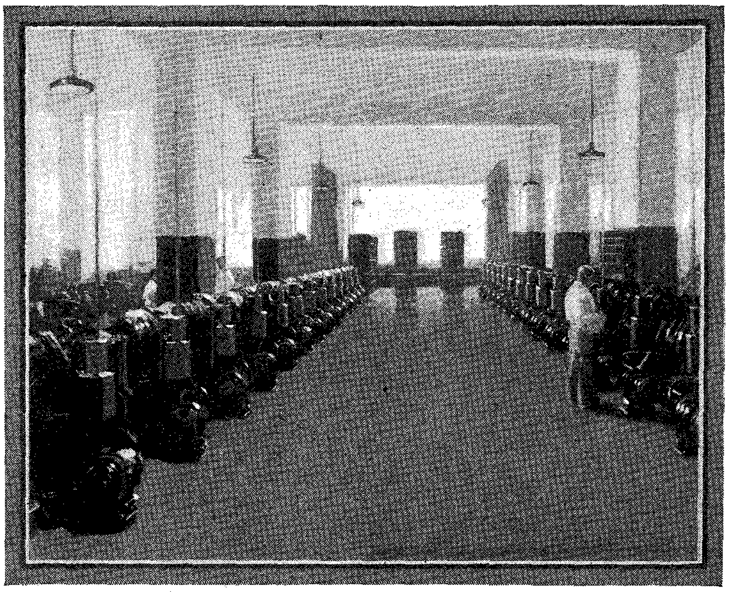
WHEN MR. DREISER DROPT INTO CHURCH

THE novelist's visit to the house of prayer was unpremeditated. He has never, we are told, shaken off the influence of his early training. That influence has served, "more or less unconsciously," to help him "determine the disposition of more than one of his characters in not a few of his plays and novels." And one Sunday morning, while this protagonist of realism was passing a church where service was in progress, he felt impelled to enter. They say that listeners never hear any good of themselves. Mr. Dreiser stoutly insists that he was not eavesdropping, but—whether by the long arm of coincidence or the design of destiny—he had hardly taken his seat when "he heard his own name spoken from the pulpit." And the narrator of the incident —Jean West Mawry, in the *International Book Review*—adds that "certainly he was not that morning destined to hear any good of himself." What the preacher said about the novelist is not repeated. Mr. Dreiser evidently felt himself handled without gloves, for we read:

> "But I stuck it out," he said, finishing his account of the incident. "I thought that perhaps the Lord had ordained that I should hear this denunciation of myself and my books. It was the first time I had been inside a church in years."
>
> One of his friendliest critics, a man whose opinion he values and whose writing he admires, has said of Theodore Dreiser: "He is alone and content, self-mastered and beyond friendship; you could not hurt him."
>
> Not just so did he impress me. Alone he is, and lonely, but he is not content. He is always seeking. Self-mastered he may be, but who can read his tribute to Peter in "Twelve Men," and believe that Dreiser is beyond friendship? So long as he has a memory, he will remember Peter. And it seems to me that he has an infinite capacity for being hurt. It is something he will never outlive. Human suffering anywhere and everywhere always hurts him. Sherwood Anderson tells of Dreiser's going to an orphan asylum one day, and watching, while the tears rolled down his cheeks, "the children, all in uniform, trooping in." Does that sound as if he could not be hurt? For himself, he feels with acute agony, that shows in his face and voice as he talks of it, unfriendly and unjust criticism of his books. "I have been hounded," he said to me, and there was the look of the hurt child in his eyes, "from coast to coast I have been hounded about my books."

A judgment of Dreiser's standing in his art is essayed by Clifford Smyth, editor of the *International Book Review*, in the course of an editorial on "Changing Realism." Says Dr. Smyth:

> In this country Theodore Dreiser would seem to be the truest exponent of the modern realism exemplified by "Esther Waters" in England thirty-two years ago. Others there have been besides him, of course, as Howells, whose advocacy of realism was more whole-hearted and unqualified than his actual contributions to this kind of fiction—or David Graham Phillips, whose work now, except for occasional gleams and flashes of inspiration, seems of the pathetic crudity destined to the oblivion that is already overtaking it. But the realism of Dreiser has not this inherent weakness and, in fact, has been growing in depth and comprehensiveness since the appearance of "Sister Carrie" twenty-five years ago, so that one is not surprized to find in his latest story a degree of development, a maturity, he did not and could not attain before. In this respect, indeed, it is not at all improbable that his "An American Tragedy" will come to occupy a quite unscalable eminence in the history of realistic fiction. Men don't write novels of such mammoth proportions—speaking from the literary as well as the physical aspect of the matter—every day, and when they do their work is apt to be lasting.
>
> This does not imply, however, that "An American Tragedy" is by any means perfect as a work of art. Critics have grumbled, and with more or less reason, at its length, and have allowed themselves fine bursts of eloquent indignation over its alleged stylistic inequalities and blemishes. But it is a question whether the story could be appreciably condensed without suffering a corresponding loss in clarity, or whether a smoother, a more meticulously balanced style would not be out of harmony with its theme and thus misleading as to its author's main purpose. Aside from these negative considerations, the intrinsic value of the novel lies in the psychological verity with which it approaches and analyzes a human mind. In no novel is there less sentimentality, less "fine writing." All is uncompromising realism, sweeping along with the inevitableness of Greek tragedy. And yet there are few novels, even recalling those of Dickens, in which the sentiment of pity is so keenly aroused in the mind of the reader as in "An American Tragedy."



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GENERAL ELECTRIC

SPORTS AND ATHLETICS

"PRO" FOOTBALL'S NEW CZAR—"BIG BILL" EDWARDS

BIG THINGS ARE EXPECTED from "Big Bill" Edwards, famous Princeton football star in his college days, now made czar of fast-developing professional football. What Judge Landis is to professional baseball and Will Hays to the motion-picture industry in the United States, sports pages picture as the rôle of "Big Bill" Edwards, new president of the American Professional Football League. Victories over all rivals when he captained the Princeton team, spectacular results when he served as Commissioner of Street Cleaning in New York City, and other achievements in the background—these precedents are cited as the basis of great expectations for his new incumbency. Mr. Edwards announces that high college standards of football will be the aim of the professional league, which will probably include ten large cities. Harold ("Red") Grange and his manager, Charles C. Pyle, have been leading promoters of the new league, and Col. William Hayward, former United States District Attorney, becomes general counsel. A three-year term and annual salary of $25,000 are fixt for Pres. William H. Edwards. His presidential announcement of purposes and plans characteristically sounds a high keynote. He declares that he has accepted the presidency because he wants to "help preserve high-class football as it is played at the colleges." The tradition of our great game is that it is "a clean, red-blooded sport—a great character-builder—and it must retain these splendid qualities when played professionally." Furthermore:

Photograph by Underwood & Underwood

HE MEANS TO BE BOSS

Mr. Edwards aspires to place "pro" football on the basis of "high-class football as it is played at the colleges." Observe that the camera caught a reflection of C. C. Pyle, Red Grange's manager, in the mirror above "Big Bill's" head.

> The good qualities of the game and the tremendous public interest in it combine to make it now the property of the public, and it must be played by others than college men and schoolboys.
>
> There is a great public demand to see the game. Those who are unable, by the constantly increasing limits of football tickets, to see the college game, turn to the professional football team, and the interest has necessarily increased the demand and attendance at professional games.
>
> The game can best be preserved by proper handling and the greatest and most careful supervision. The future of football rests not only on the shoulders of those who control it, but on the players and the public.
>
> The league has provided against harm which might come to the high-school boy or the undergraduate. No high-school or college player is eligible for membership on any team in this league until after his class has been graduated from college. This provision will absolutely prevent the taking away from college of any player before his class graduates. This is an iron-clad prohibition against any college player being eligible, and I shall certainly see the provision enforced.

According to Mr. Edwards, the league season will start immediately after the close of the baseball season and the completion of the World Series, with a schedule of fifteen games for each team, playing twice a week. Each team is to have a training season, competent coaching, training-table, but no "barnstorming" or exhibition games outside its own schedule. Further, we read:

> In order to stimulate interest among the players and owners, 1 per cent. of the gross receipts of all games will be turned into the league's treasury, half of which will go to the owners of the championship eleven and the other half to the players of the teams finishing among the first four, on the basis of 50 per cent. for the leader, 25 for second, 15 for third, and 10 for fourth place.

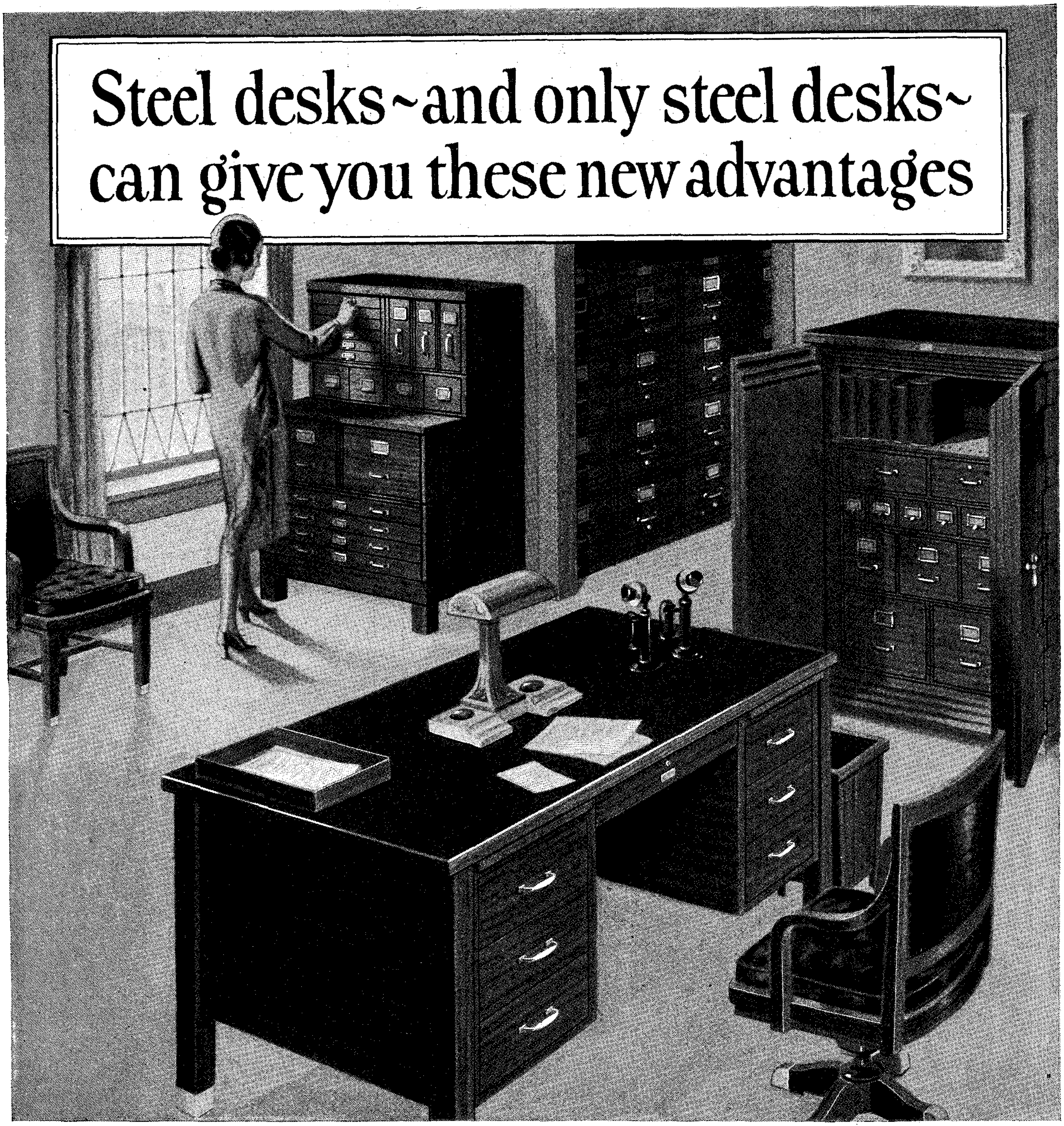
Four franchises have been allocated by the League, according to report given to the press, and these are the locations:

> New York, where the team will play at the Yankee Stadium under the direction of "Red" Grange; Newark, Boston and Milwaukee. The New Jersey Athletic Association, of which William Coughlin is president, has the Newark franchise; Robert McKirdy, a sports promoter, the Boston franchise, and Frank Mulhern, also a sports promoter, the Milwaukee franchise.
>
> Applications from nearly a dozen cities, it was stated, have been received for the remaining franchises.
>
> The league will be patterned after the two major baseball leagues in the contracts made with franchise holders, the standards to which they will be held, and the discipline exercised over the players. Each franchise applicant must deposit a guaranty of $3,000, which will be held in escrow pending determination of the award in his city and after that retained to cover possible fines and penalties for infraction of the league's rules.

Sketching the rise of "Big Bill" to fame, we read in the New York *Times:*

> Mr. Edwards's football career began at Lawrenceville, a preparatory school at Lawrenceville, New Jersey. He made the eleven at Princeton in 1897, and during 1898 and 1899, when he led it as captain, he helped make the years, the team and himself memorable in the college's annals in victory after victory against all rivals, including Yale, bringing the college football championship to Princeton. He coached at Princeton and Annapolis for two years, and was an official of many of the greatest games played until 1907.
>
> Then he came to New York to enter business. First he was a Deputy Commissioner of Street Cleaning; next Acting Commissioner of the department. His ability to handle and get results from the men after a great snowstorm attracted so much attention that his retiring chief gave him credit for the success of the department, and Mayor McClellan appointed him to succeed the Commissioner.
>
> Mr. Edwards's next job was the handling of waste disposal for Newark, but in 1917 he was made Collector of Internal Revenue,

Steel desks~and only steel desks~ can give you these new advantages



—and now they cost no more than wood desks . . . . . .

EVERYWHERE—business executives have pronounced steel desks the greatest advance in office equipment since the introduction of steel files.

Desks of indestructible steel—Allsteel desks—never wear out. Their beauty is permanent. They don't mar—don't nick—don't warp. They can't even burn. Drawers move in and out easily—noiselessly—even after years of service. They are mouse-proof, vermin-proof. Tops are of good-looking, mar-proof "Velvoleum," banded with bronze. Feet are bronze.

These are reasons why Allsteel desks are replacing wood desks in so many offices where good appearance and lasting economy count. Send the coupon for Allsteel Desk Catalog.

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To its famous line of cars—Chevrolet, Oldsmobile, Oakland, Buick and Cadillac—General Motors has added a new car at a new price.

It is the Pontiac Six.

The Pontiac is a quality car at a popular price. It is for the market between Chevrolet and Oldsmobile and further rounds out General Motors' program of "A Car for Every Purse and Purpose."

Every resource of General Motors' purchasing power, manufacturing economies, engineering and research has been put into the Pontiac. It comes as a tried and proved car; for many months it has stood the most exhaustive tests at General Motors' great Proving Ground in Michigan.

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General Motors cars and trucks, Delco-Light electric plants and Frigidaire electric refrigerators may be purchased on the GMAC Plan

SPORTS AND ATHLETICS
Continued

a position he held for four years, during which time he collected for the United States Treasury $2,500,000,000. Recently he was made a director of the new police training-school, a post which carried no pay, and to which he has been giving time from his insurance business.

Yale, Harvard and Princeton, by raising the price of tickets to the "Big Three" games from $3 to $5, seem to have timed their announcement to substantiate "Big Bill's" statements regarding the public demand and increasing limits for college football tickets. Many papers discuss the raise and its implications. The number of alumni and relatives of college graduates increases every year sufficiently to take all available tickets at the higher price. And the Boston *Herald* remarks:

> The very success which amateur football has had will no doubt stir up the sports promoters to greater activity in forming professional and semi-professional teams.

Football is the profitable exception to all college athletic sports, and "there is ample justification for making the one paying sport pay more," in the opinion of the New Haven *Register*, which declares:

> Between the alternative of raising the price of football tickets or curtailing the opportunities for general student participation in athletics, there can be no hesitation. Big football games are, or should be, only an incident in the athletic program of any college. The ideal condition is attained only when every physically able member of the student-body takes part in, or at least has the opportunity to take part in, some form of athletics. Improving health records and scholarship records will prove the wisdom of aiming at this ideal.
>
> Furnishing of facilities, equipment and coaches for any broad "Athletics for All" program, however, costs money. It is a rare college that has sufficient unrestricted funds at its disposal to devote to this purpose. Such is certainly not the case with Yale, Harvard or Princeton.

The Newark *Evening News* notes that: "universities appealing for millions for endowment for educational purposes do not feel warranted in using their general funds for athletic purposes," wherefore "it is not commercializing sport" to make college athletics pay for themselves. "This is a wholly Big Three college family affair," we are told.

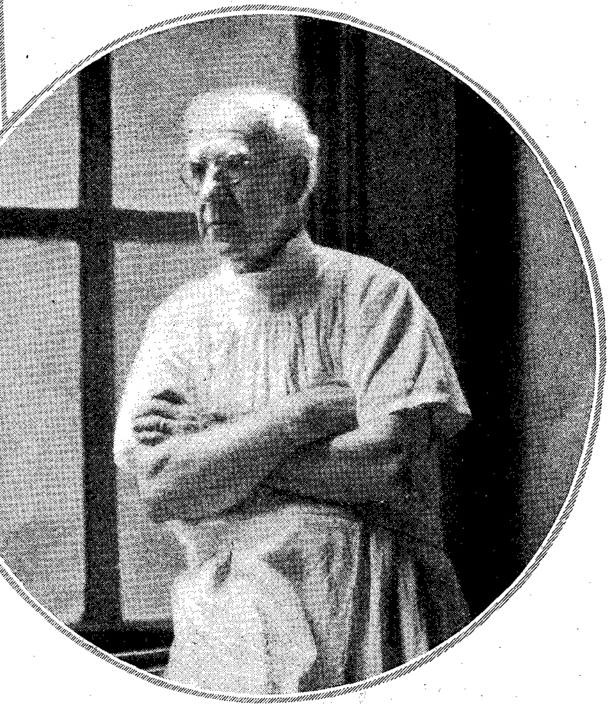
> Tickets are not for sale to outsiders, who can get them only in violation of the rules, and they have no kick whatever the price may be. The alumni prefer to preserve the college atmosphere; to mingle with others of a common interest and spirit. It makes a Big Three football game a better show and worth more money. They would be poor sports if they weren't willing to pay what college athletics cost.

To the Boston *Herald* the agreement to become effective in the fall seems an excellent solution:

BELOW

"I AM AN OSTEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN. About six months ago I began to feel all out of sorts and generally run down. I attributed this condition to constipation and overwork. After considerable research and attempted diagnoses, I began taking Fleischmann's Yeast. I took it in hot water three times daily, and have continued until the present time. I am now in fine physical condition. My constipation is gone; and I am recommending Fleischmann's Yeast daily to many of my patients."

Ernest M. Herring, D.O., New York City.



"'ISN'T FRANCES' COMPLEXION BAD?' These words came to me from the next room where several girls were talking. I realized I must do something to better my skin. A friend suggested Fleischmann's Yeast. I started to eat two cakes a day. To my amazement in three months my face and neck were clear. My appetite was normal. I never was so happy."

Frances La Garde, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Thrilling Victories for Health

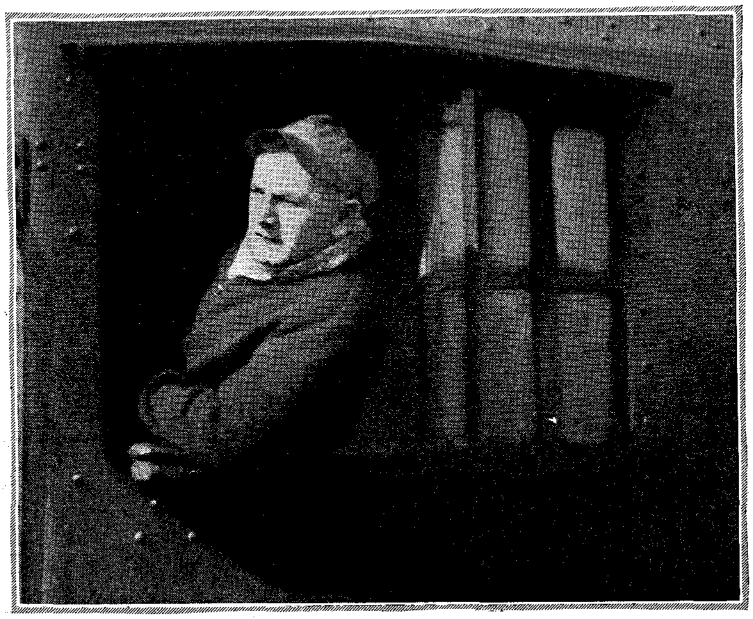
Their ailments conquered—
youthful vitality regained—
all by eating one simple food

NOT a "cure-all," not a medicine in any sense—Fleischmann's Yeast is simply a remarkable fresh food.

The millions of tiny active yeast plants in every cake invigorate the whole system. They aid digestion—clear the skin—banish the poisons of constipation. Where cathartics give only temporary relief, yeast strengthens the intestinal muscles and makes them healthy and active. And day by day it releases new stores of energy.

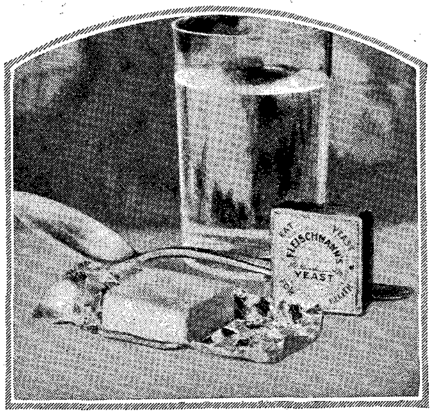
Eat two or three cakes regularly every day before meals: on crackers—in fruit juices, water or milk—or just plain, nibbled from the cake. *For constipation especially, dissolve one cake in hot water (not scalding) before breakfast and at bedtime.* Buy several cakes at a time—they will keep fresh in a cool dry place for two or three days. All grocers have Fleischmann's Yeast. Start eating it today!

Let us send you a free copy of our latest booklet on Yeast for Health. Health Research Dept. A-78, The Fleischmann Company, 701 Washington Street, New York.

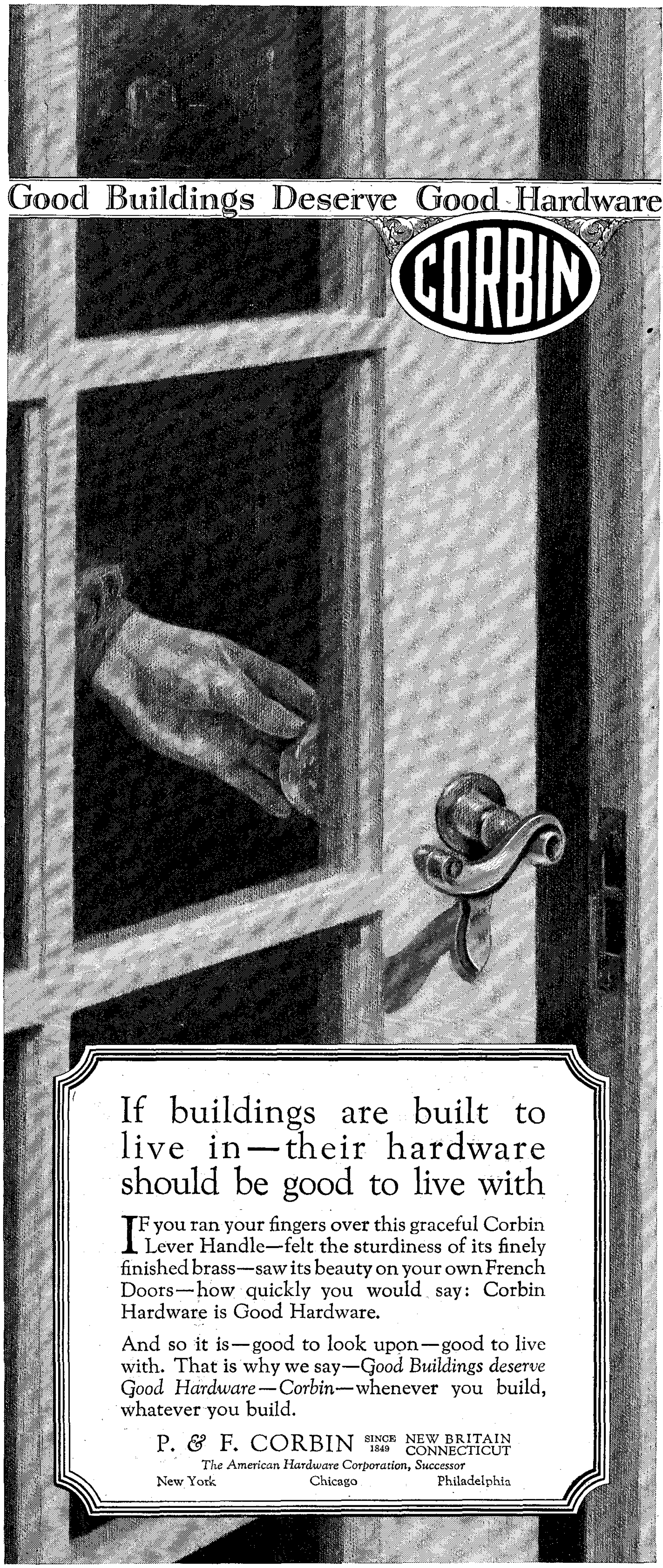


"ABOUT THREE YEARS AGO, I was taken suddenly ill. We called the Chesapeake and Ohio doctor. He said it was my stomach. I grew worse. I lived on medicine. About three months ago I began taking Fleischmann's Yeast. Now I can eat anything. The roundhouse foreman told me that all the boys are remarking on my improved appearance. I have made a great many converts to Fleischmann's Yeast."

John C. Dietz, Covington, Ky.



THIS FAMOUS FOOD tones up the entire system—aids digestion—clears the skin—banishes constipation.



Good Buildings Deserve Good Hardware

CORBIN

If buildings are built to live in—their hardware should be good to live with

IF you ran your fingers over this graceful Corbin Lever Handle—felt the sturdiness of its finely finished brass—saw its beauty on your own French Doors—how quickly you would say: Corbin Hardware is Good Hardware.

And so it is—good to look upon—good to live with. That is why we say—*Good Buildings deserve Good Hardware—Corbin*—whenever you build, whatever you build.

P. & F. CORBIN SINCE 1849 NEW BRITAIN CONNECTICUT
The American Hardware Corporation, Successor
New York Chicago Philadelphia

SPORTS AND ATHLETICS
Continued

Hereafter, it will cost a graduate five dollars for a major game, and the price to members of the university community, so-called, will be two dollars. The graduates can afford that much, and the price is not out of line with charges for other forms of entertainment.

Whether the new tariff will help to allay the various gales of football controversy that have been blowing for a year, making last season a memorable one in the history of the intervarsity game, remains to be seen. The Hartford *Times* does a little figuring:

> Last year gross receipts from the $3 ticket games at the Yale Bowl were $240,000. Under the new schedule—$2 for each undergraduate—$5 for all others, this should grow to approximately $340,000. Such amounts seem very great, and on their face to raise the presumption of an undue commercializing of sport. Yet none of the increase will be used to swell the existing budgets. All will be absorbed in providing hockey and skating facilities, golf, cross-country running, skiing, and other winter sports. If appropriation for these can be obtained by the toll of football, the endowment problem becomes in proportion more literally academic.

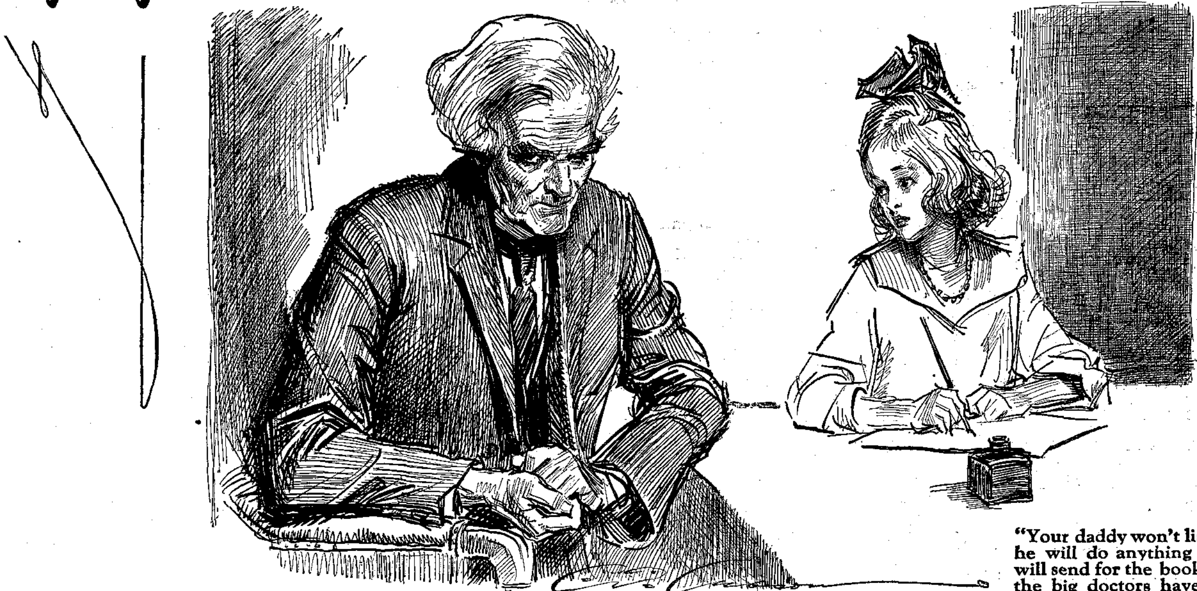
But to the Manchester *Union* gate receipts running close to $350,000 make "a large amount even in these times for two amateur teams to collect in a single afternoon," and criticism may increase concerning the temptation to commercialize one of the finest of amateur sports. We read on:

> Nobody doubts that the games will fill the "house" at $5 a seat just as they have brought the crowds at $3 apiece. Football has come to be a fashion and a passion. If the alumni rebel, non-alumni will rush to form line at the right of the box-office. So the attendance is as good as guaranteed, no matter what the scale of prices. But that condition hardly affects the merits of the matter, or the wisdom. Putting on all the traffic will bear may be good business, but is not the vital essence of amateur sport.

"Where is all this to end?" asks the Philadelphia *Record*, and continues:

> What assurance is there that the tax for football tickets will not eventually equal the scale of rates now enjoyed by grand opera companies?
>
> Not only Yale, Harvard and Princeton, but other large colleges and universities may find it necessary to go in also for the exploitation of football as a great commercial enterprise. If the judgment of the Yale, Harvard and Princeton athletic authorities is correct, and the maintenance of "athletics for all students" can be attained only in this way, it may be necessary for every college to maintain a first-class football team, even if they have to employ stars who are actually paid money for the work.
>
> The prospect is not pleasant. What will become of some of the small colleges, whose presidents and faculties have recently begun to advance the curious idea that the first business of the college or university is education and the pursuit of higher things?

Write and Find Out—



"Your daddy won't listen to me. But he will do anything for you. If you will send for the book that tells what the big doctors have found out he will read it. Let's write for it now."

ASK a dozen persons to tell you what they know about insulin and you will get some surprising and contradictory anvers. The truth is this: Insulin is not cure for diabetes, but it is helping to olong and gladden lives.

o children, especially, insulin has been wonderful blessing. Before its discovery e development of diabetes in a child eant almost certain and early death.

hen Insulin should be used

en and women usually have a milder rm of diabetes than children. In many ult cases it is possible, through diet one, to keep the disease under control. oday the foremost physicians advise at insulin be used immediately in severe ses, or before surgical operations upon diabetic, or where the amount of ysical work done by the diabetic makes more liberal diet necessary for comfort.

ntil nine years ago, insulin was not en a *word* in our language. So new is is great discovery that it is not safe to ake sweeping promises of what it will , although it has been known to do the seemingly impossible. It has brought men, women and children back from the very brink of death. Because insulin is so powerful it should be used cautiously and only under the direction of the best physician obtainable.

One Million Diabetics

It is estimated that there are one million persons in the United States who have diabetes. No time should be lost in providing insulin treatments for those who need them. Happily, the cost is not prohibitive.

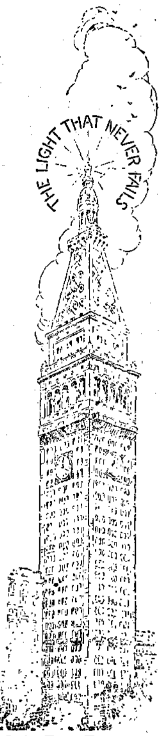
In normal health the body makes its own insulin. It is a secretion of the pancreas, the digestive gland located just below the stomach. Insulin enables the body to use the sugars and starches (carbohydrates) that we eat. When, through disease of the pancreas, the body is no longer able to create its own insulin, diabetes follows. The body cannot then utilize sugars and starches. The first thing to do is to curtail the amount of carbohydrates in the diet and, when necessary, use insulin derived from outside sources.

Diabetes may be caused by an infection of the pancreas as the result of disease in some part of the body; it may be that overeating or some other cause has brought about the disease. The great mass of evidence points to the indulgences of modern life—too much food and too little physical exertion—as being the main factors in producing diabetes.

Diabetes is an insidious disease. Usually in its early stages it gives practically no warning; but even then, its presence can be detected by the chemical tests of a thorough health examination.

Diet plus Insulin

Occasionally a patient, under insulin treatment, feels so much better that he is tempted to abandon his diet and eat everything he wants. But when he does he is likely to suffer a relapse and die. Then insulin is blamed. Insulin does not take the place of diet, but in constantly increasing numbers of cases, carefully supervised diet, plus insulin, is enabling diabetics to live useful lives in comparative comfort.


THE LIGHT THAT NEVER FAILS

During the past 25 years diabetes has become such a menace that physicians and scientists have worked unceasingly to fight its advance.

Diabetes is a disease which attacks all ages. It is important to note that in diabetes, as in many other diseases, the age of 30 is, broadly speaking, the dividing line. Overweight, over 30, predisposes to diabetes, and young underweights seem to be more susceptible to this disease.

The Metropolitan Life Insurance Company will gladly send you a booklet, "Diabetes" which tells the intensely interesting life-saving story of insulin.

HALEY FISKE, *President.*

Published by

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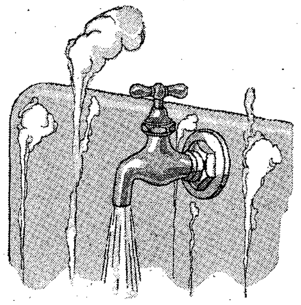


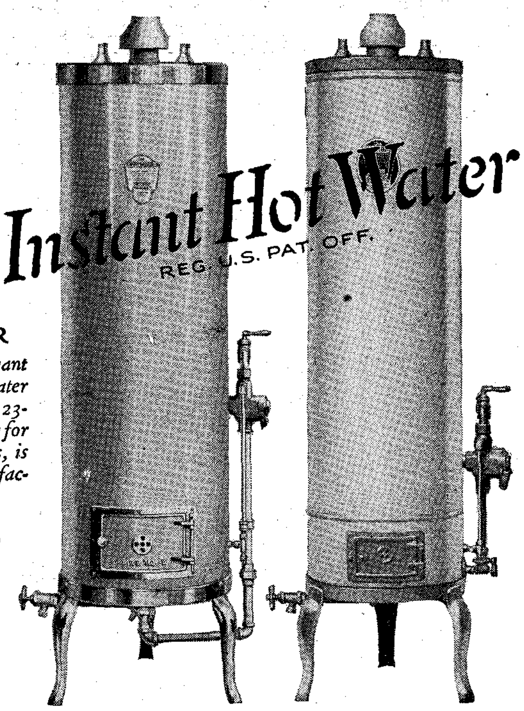
EVERY day of your life, as the quick rush of hot water always answers your turn of a faucet, you will be grateful that you chose one of the Crane water heaters. For bathing, shaving, laundering, scrubbing, dishwashing, and medical purposes, "instant hot water" will be waiting to minister to your health and comfort every minute of the day and night, dependably and economically.

Broadly speaking, the Crane name and its 71-year reputation guarantee the service of the Crane *Premier* and Crane *Keystone* automatic, insulated, storage gas water heaters. Either is easily and quickly installed. No larger gas meter is required. No extra-size pipe is needed to replace the regular ¾-inch size.

Thoughtful engineering has made the *Premier* and *Keystone* simple and durable. The snap-action thermostat, for example, has only six moving parts; some thermostats have as many as forty-five. And the single pilot light, as economical as any offered, acts with determination. Note how this saves gas over types that have from four to eight pilot lights, which act in rotation.

Once a Crane water heater is installed, there is nothing to do or watch. No running downstairs to light or turn off the gas. And the heat-saving insulation of the tank adds the final assurance of economy.

See the *Premier* or *Keystone* at the nearest Crane Exhibit Rooms. Or ask at your regular plumber's. He has, or can quickly get, the size and type you need.



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SPORTS AND ATHLETICS
Continued

A SPORTSMANSHIP BROTHERHOO

“THE spirit of sportsmanship is
least as old as the Sermon on t
Mount, but the vehicle in which it
enshrined to-day—sports and games-
entirely new,” declares Matthew Woll,
vice-president of the American Federati
of Labor and president of the recent
organized “Sportsmanship Brotherhood
The purpose of the brotherhood is
foster and spread the spirit of fair pl
and the ideals of good sportsmansh
throughout the world, from childho
games up to international events. “Fro
China to Peru,” says Mr. Woll, “t
development of sports and games in t
last generation, and especially since t
World War, has been almost miraculou
Further Mr. Woll tells us:

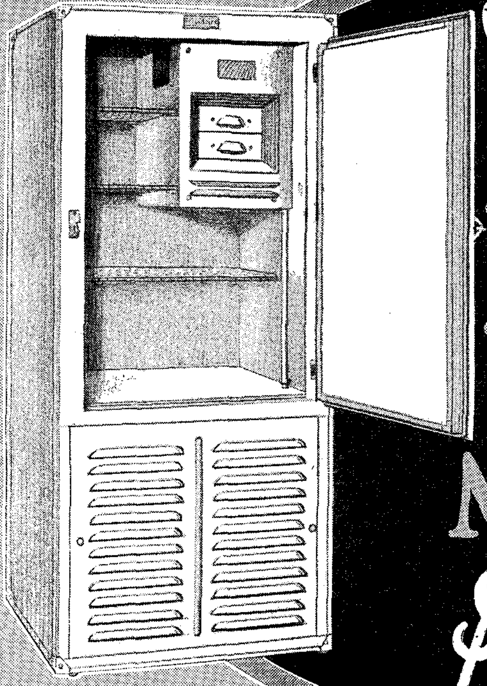
> History yields no other example of a m
> dium through which the hearts a
> minds of literally hundreds of millio
> of the human race could be touched
> fine issues and stimulated toward t
> ideal of brotherly love—in popular phra
> “Fair play for all and a sporting chan
> for the under dog.” That the spirit
> sportsmanship measures up to this quali
> is obvious to any one who takes an inter
> in world affairs.
>
> You can teach a child or a memb
> of a primitive race the code of honor
> a sportsman so that it governs th
> person's conduct. Neither heredity n
> environment may stifle the instinct
> sportsmanship.
>
> It is the fashion for public men t
> world over to talk complacently abo
> democracy. But if they know anythi
> of history they must be aware that demo
> racy has always broken down under t
> ignorance and selfishness of men. It h
> broken down because the spirit of fair pl
> was lacking and the letter alone remain
> Human nature passionately craves for fa
> play, but it has never so far had a f
> share of this blessing.

New England, New York State publ
school and New York City high-sch
athletic associations have applied f
charters in the brotherhood and adopt
the slogan of the code, that it is “n
that you won or lost—but how yo
played the game,” that counts. In deta
we are told:

> The code of honor of a sportsman i
> To keep the rules; to keep faith with h
> comrade and play the game for his sid
> to keep himself fit; to keep his tempe
> to keep from hitting a man when he
> down; to keep his pride under in victor
> to keep a stout heart, and accept defe
> with good grace and to keep a sound so
> and a clean mind in a healthy body.

Vigorous editorial approval of t
Sportsmanship Brotherhood is expre
by the New York *Times*, in part as follow

> One of the great public-school maste
> of England, Edward Bowen of Harrow,
> whom Lord Bryce wrote, along wit
> Gladstone and Beaconsfield, Stanley an
> Farrar, Green and others, used to b



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STERILIZED
MENNEN
SHAVING
CREAM

A Good Brush or what have you

$4.00 Mennen Lather Brush for $1.25

I had an old lather brush. It was worn and weary. Its bristles were down to less than an inch. It was an antique, and had that kind of odor. But I could work it. That's because I use the product I sell—Mennen Shaving Cream.

A new brush seemed indicated. I bought one. I bought some more. Home-make and import. From $2.50 up—way up. My ambition was not to make a collection, but I succeeded, yes sir, as if with grim determination. None of 'em would do.

Then we developed the Mennen Lather Brush. Oh, man! It's the real thing. Soft and silky. Won't prick the skin. Works up the lather quickly, richly and plenty. I never knew there was so much lather in the world. Spreads smoothly over the cheek area and snuggles into the corners, too. Easily the equal of any $4-priced brush—if not better. I buried the old brush, with tears in my eyes, and buried it deep.

We first put the new brush in our Mennen for Men Gift Box last Christmas. It went like hot coffee in camp. So I got Mr. Mennen to let me sell 100,000 at the special price of $1.25. They'll sell like Mennen Shaving Cream.

Send me a section of a Mennen Shaving Cream carton showing the trade-mark and $1.25 and I'll mail you yours. Your money back if you don't think it's a bargain. The 100,000 won't last long in our factory, but they'll last a whale of a while in 100,000 bathrooms.

* * *

You've been using Mennen Shaving Cream and Mennen Talcum for Men ever since they captured the preference of millions. You'd rather lose a raise in salary than switch.

But have you tried Mennen Skin Balm—after shaving? Gives a tingle, then cooling comfort—brisk, refreshing, antiseptic. Comes in tubes—no bottles to break. Makes the skin look and feel 100%. Try spending 50c for a big tube. I'll ship you four bits if you are not happy.

Jim Henry
(Mennen Salesman)

THE MENNEN COMPANY, Newark, N.J., U.S.A.

MENNEN
SHAVING CREAM

SPORTS AND ATHLETICS
Continued

constantly saying to his boys: "Take the sweet and bitter as the sweet and bitter come and always play the game." That is the legend of the true sportsman, whether on the ball field, the tennis court, the golf course, or at the desk or machine or throttle. "Play the game." That means truthfulness, courage, Spartan endurance, self-control, self-respect, scorn of luxury, consideration one for another's opinions and rights, courtesy, and above all fairness. These are the fruits of the spirit of sportsmanship and in them, as Mr. Woll has said, lies the best hope of social well-being. If all individuals carried on their business in this spirit; if great organizations of labor and of capital were controlled by it in their relations, and if nations were always "true sports" in their political intercourse, a better world we should be living in. We can move toward that goal by practising fair play in all our games and by bringing the youth and men of different nations more widely into friendly contests on fields where the spirit of sportsmanship prevails. It is such a world brotherhood that Mr. Woll and his associates are seeking to form, and in that effort they should have the sympathy and cooperation of all who wish to "play the game."

REDUCING ONE'S GOLF HANDICAP

But why, in the first place, seek to reduce it at all? Such is the startling conundrum propounded by a philosophic writer, who draws a fine distinction between a handicap in golf and a handicap in life. He appears to admit the wisdom of trying to overcome a handicap in life—physical, mental or moral—and says that nowhere in human history is the triumph of hope over experience more gallantly exemplified than in the invincible optimism with which we cleave to this task. "Whether it be a diffident manner, or an uncertain temper, or a lackadaisical disposition, or a treacherous memory, or a weak stomach, or a chronic thirst, or entire absence of gray matter," says this writer—Ian Hay—"we never quite lose faith in our ability, given time, to surmount the obstacle which alone stands between us and a successful career." But he denies, in *The Spectator* (London), that a golf handicap, strictly speaking, is really a handicap at all, and argues:

> The dictionary defines a handicap as "an extra weight, or other condition, imposed on a superior competitor." Plainly a donation of twenty-four strokes from the handicapping committee is not a handicap at all; it is a start—a subsidy. And yet we spend our lives trying to get it reduced. Why? For one reason only—sinful pride; because, as we walk into the club-house we want to hear one twenty-four man whisper to another: "There goes Blank: he is hot stuff; he is eighteen."
>
> However, getting away from the purely arithmetical side of the game, golf possesses as many real handicaps as life; and in golf, as in life, a man's principal handicap is himself. He handicaps himself when he lifts his head, or stabs his putts, or begins to brood about that last stymie. And

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COPPER gutters and down-spouts are proven economy on mansion or cottage. The illustration shows the home of Mr. George H. Townsend at Greenwich, Conn., F. P. Whiting, Architect.

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25 Broadway, New York

there are external handicaps, too. The cross-wind, the unfair bunker, the adjacent mowing-machine, the distant wood-pigeon, the boisterous opponent, the pained partner, the flatulent caddy—to the temperamental golfer these are all handicaps in the true sense of the word; and, if he is ever to *succeed, he must rise superior to them.* Yet most of us never do. Then why do we persevere with this diabolical game?

There are two reasons. The first is the gambling instinct. Mr. Chesterton once observed: "The odd thing about miracles is that they sometimes happen." We can apply the same observation to golf, in an amplified form. During a round of golf a miracle not only may happen at any moment, but frequently does happen. You can not say that of most forms of amusement. No athlete has ever electrified a crowd by running a hundred yards in five seconds, and no athlete ever will. But there is not the slightest reason why the most mediocre golfer, in the course of an unspeakably dull round, should not do a hole in one—and sometimes he does. Golf is the poker of outdoor games; at any moment, through no merit of your own, you may hold a straight flush, or hole a full iron-shot.

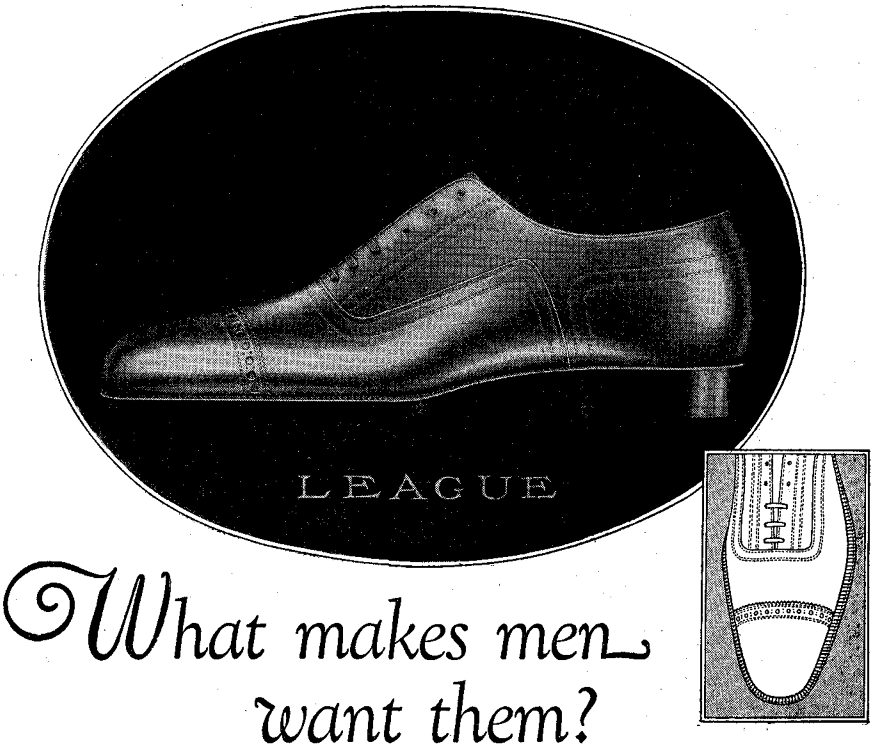
The second reason is that in golf your eggs are not all in one basket. In cricket, if you go in to bat and are bowled first ball, *actum est.* At golf, tho by the act of God or spots before the eyes you take nine to the first hole, you have seventeen holes left in which to rehabilitate your nerve and reputation. And more than that; this very fact spreads a sort of specious oblivion over the less satisfactory features of your average game. You do a round, we will say, of ninety strokes. Much of that round could not have been bettered by a scratch player; you had nine fives, five fours, and a three. At the other three holes, unfortunately, you had two sevens and an eight. But under the system of eclectic consolation indicated above, all you say to yourself is: "With but a little assistance from Fortune, I would have done those three holes in two fours and a three. *Ergo*, I have just missed a seventy-nine. Rotten luck!" Or, in slightly less exalted mood: "Fifteen holes in sixty-eight; not so bad for an old man!" You persevere until one day, at the spring meeting, perhaps, every drive keeps out of the rough, every putt hits the back of the hole, and you come home with a pair of silver salt-cellars or a toast-rack. The committee take note of the fact. Down comes your handicap to a single figure. For the future you take part in Class One competitions, and come in last every time, as proud as Lucifer and utterly contemptuous of the winners of second-class salt-cellars.

Two other external handicaps may be noted, says Mr. Hay—one new and probably ephemeral, the other ancient and perennial. He explains:

The first is the opponent who uses one of those new little wooden tees which he insists, thriftily, upon retrieving after every drive, with the result that you either have to waste time helping him to find it or else catch cold watching him do so for himself. (As a third alternative you can offer him a penny to buy another with—but he might accept this.)

The second is the caddie—always a handicap one way or the other. If he is a good caddie, he is a handicap in the golfing sense, because he is worth several strokes. If he is bad, he is a handicap in the dictionary sense only.

The good caddie says nothing, but he is



What makes men want them?

They see the lines, the pleasing shapes and the aristocratic looks of Banister Shoes. And it would almost seem that they could see through the exterior to the fine materials within, the honest value, and more than all, the comfort that Banister Shoes bring to wearers.

Perhaps it is the happy combination of materials, workmanship and style that appeals to men of judgment. But one thing is sure! Men who do prize a good appearance, well-dressed men, instinctively like Banister Shoes. This has been true for more than eighty years. It is just as true today.

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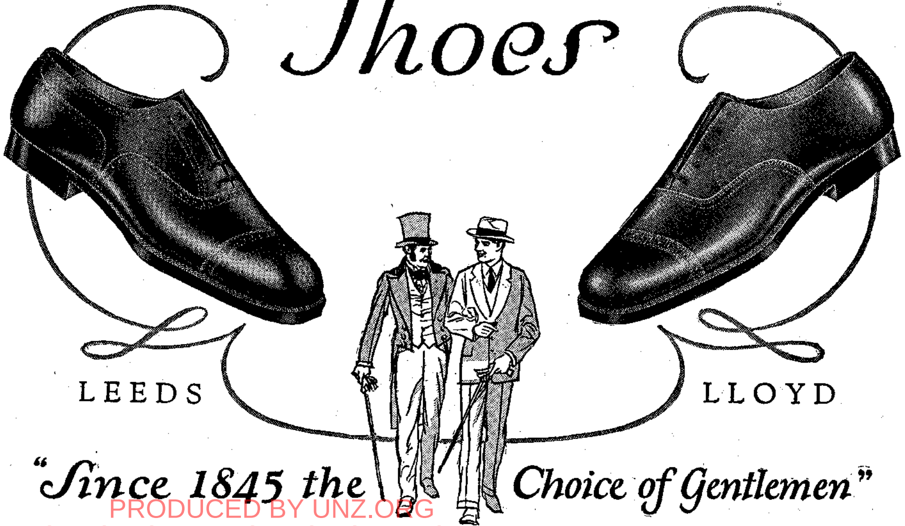

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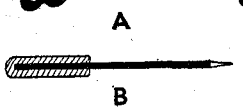

THE Ever-Ready Blade is a husky piece of diamond-hard steel—staunch and rigid in itself, and made more so by its double-thick backbone.

With this ample stock to work with, it is possible to give a perfect bevel which terminates in a minute but true edge—a *super-keen* edge which is also super-durable—*the keenest edge in the world.*

The Ever-Ready Blade (A) above, is scientifically better than the thin wafer type of safety razor blade (B). Its rigid edge, as well as its body, is needed to stand up against your whiskers. It gives the *perfect shaves* made possible by its husky construction—and it *retains* its *keenness* through shave after shave.

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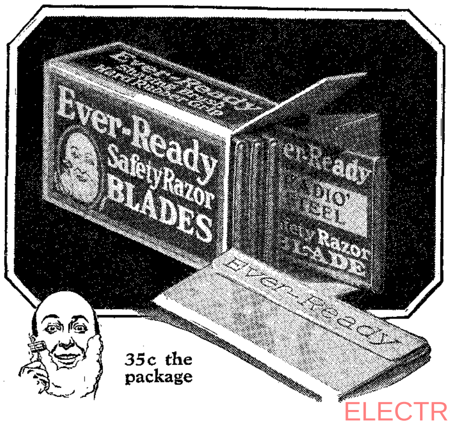
Ever-Ready Safety Razor BLADES
Ever-Ready Radio Steel Safety Razor Blade
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35c the package

SPORTS AND ATHLETICS
Continued

always there with the right club. He does not groan when you miss a putt, or regale you with legends of his exploits in the Great War when you are trying to concentrate for a critical brassy shot. But, good or bad, there is just one thing to do about him, and that is to be entirely unconscious of his existence. Once you start wondering what he is thinking of you, you are lost. The first time I ever played golf at St. Andrews I was attended round the course for the space of a week by a caddie named Bob Black. He was an elderly and caustic seafaring man, in a blue jersey much too tight for him, and for three successive days I was so conscious of his critical presence that I seldom succeeded in getting the ball into the air at all. On Wednesday evening I could stand him no longer, and was on the point of announcing that to-morrow I proposed to take a quiet round all by myself, when Bob Black drew my attention to a furtive and shrinking figure practising putts upon the last green.

"You see yon man?" he bellowed, in what he plainly took to be a confidential whisper. "His wife's got fufty thousand a year—and he carries his ain clubs!"

Needless to say, Bob Black's services were retained by me for the rest of the week. I was glad afterwards, because when I got used to him he gave me a piece of advice about my swing which was effective in reducing my handicap to its present figure. That was more than twenty-five years ago. I have been offered much advice since then, but none, as yet, which has been effective in getting my handicap reduced any further.

PUNCHING THE PRESIDENT'S SON

PRESIDENT COOLIDGE'S son John says he "never saw so many fists in his life" as he did in his recent boxing bout with Matty Silverman of Brooklyn, when three rounds eliminated him from the Amherst College tournament. College friends, it is said, awarded sophomore John "a moral victory" for standing up in this pugilistic début, while Matty, who won the points by unanimous decision, and is reputed to be one of the greatest college lightweights in New England, says, "Johnny Coolidge put up a great battle. He is one of the gamest boxers I ever faced."

Laughingly John explained his Waterloo, according to the United News dispatch from Amherst, thuswise:

"Matty was too fast for me. I outweighed him by three pounds and had a big advantage over him in reach; but say, Matty is a regular whirlwind!

"I do not feel bad about my defeat, because I was whipt by one of the best boxers in college. We call Matty the 'Little Benny Leonard.' And believe me, he deserves the title.

"They tell me I have a pretty good left, but I don't think much of it. I am not a boxer, I guess, but I enjoy boxing and work out quite frequently in the college gym.

"I do not expect to box again this year, but I do intend to go into the college tournament next year, and I hope to make a better showing."

Sporting judgment in news columns comes to this:

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SAFE FOR CHILDREN

For bumps, bruises, cuts, burns, chafing and rashes. Internally for coughs and colds. "Vaseline" Jelly is an invaluable remedy for many children's ills.

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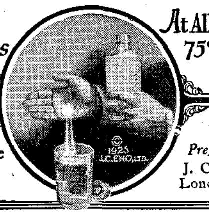

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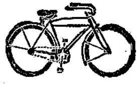

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Coolidge got in a few good wallops with a wicked left, but the two-fisted fighter against whom he was pitted proved far too shifty and cunning for the President's son.

According to the sporting writers, Matty showed no reluctance on the ground of a possible charge of lese majesty for walloping the youthful Coolidge. The second and third rounds ran like this:

ROUND TWO—They clinched. Silverman backed away and Johnny tore into him with a left to the jaw. Matty landed a haymaker on Coolidge's nose and the President's son sidestept another punch en route to the same destination. They clinched, and M. J. Kennedy, the referee, had to separate them. Silverman crashed Johnny in the face with stiff jabs but Coolidge grinned. Silverman drove his opponent into the Coolidge corner, where John conveniently sat on his stool at the bell. Silverman's round.

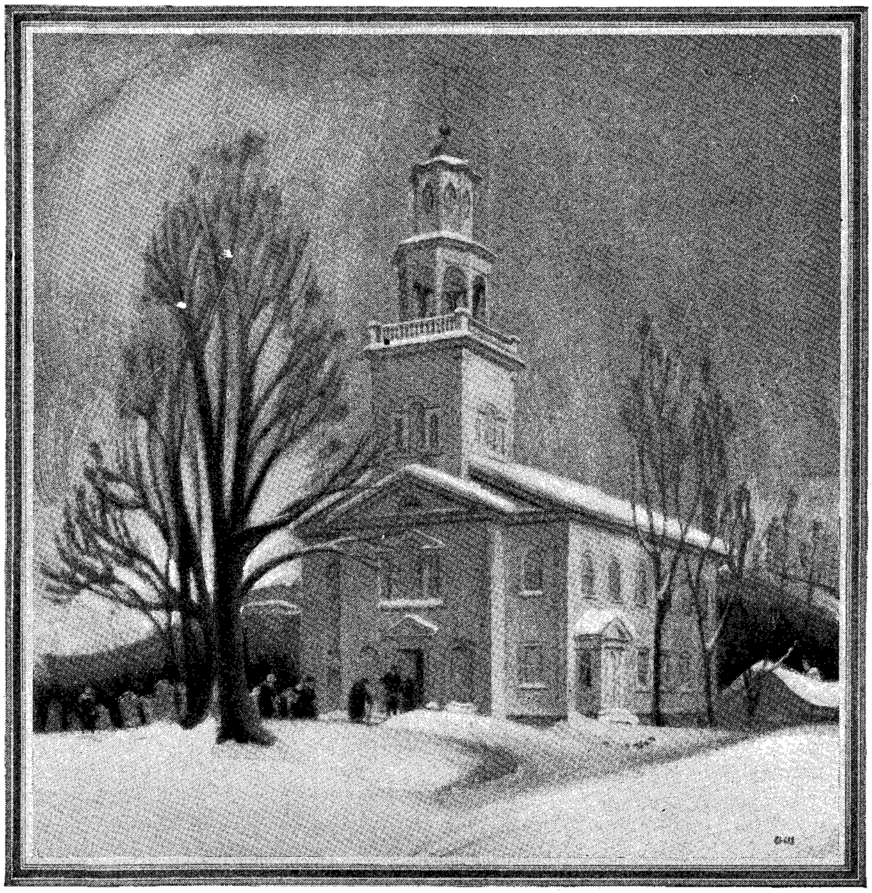
ROUND THREE—Johnny was a bit groggy, but responded to the gong with plenty of pep. He sailed into Silverman, over whom he towered like a monument, and landed a left to the stomach. Matty came back at him with both fists, concentrating on Coolidge's nose. Coolidge retreated, but could not escape the flying fists of his classmate. They were sparring furiously when the bell ended the fight. Silverman's round.

HOW BAN JOHNSON CAME BACK

A BOUQUET in the form of a $10,000-a-year increase in salary and a five-year extension of his present contract was presented to president Ban Johnson by the club owners of the American League at their recent conference in New York. This was in startling contrast, we read, to what they were saying a year ago, when the American League magnates 'praised Commissioner Landis, Johnson's rch-enemy, condemned their own president, put him under an oath of silence and emoved him from the Advisory Council." As matters stand now, the New York *Sun* xplains, Mr. Johnson's term of office will not expire until 1935, instead of 1930, and his pay check will read $40,000 a year nstead of $30,000, beginning January 1, 926. In other words, Johnson will continue as President for at least ten more years and in that time he will draw from the treasury the modest sum of $400,000. Further we read:

> Everywhere in baseball circles the action was regarded as the American League's way of making atonement toward Johnson. t was their method of making a public xpression of their confidence and esteem or the founder of the junior circuit. ncidentally, it was also more or less of a etort to the National League's gesture ast December of raising President John Heydler's salary by a considerable amount.
>
> What member of the Board of Directors uggested the tribute could not be learned. The members of the board were Clark Griffith of Washington, John Shibe of Philadelphia, Frank Navin of Detroit and Charley Comiskey of Chicago. Comiskey nd Griffith were unfriendly toward Ban.

Another interesting decision is thus eported:



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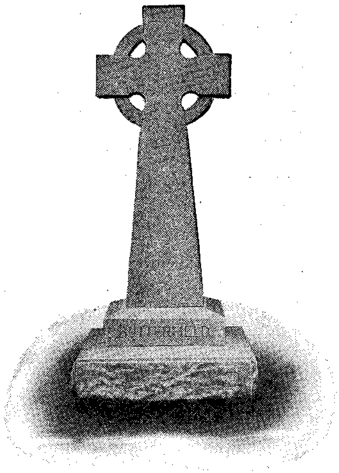

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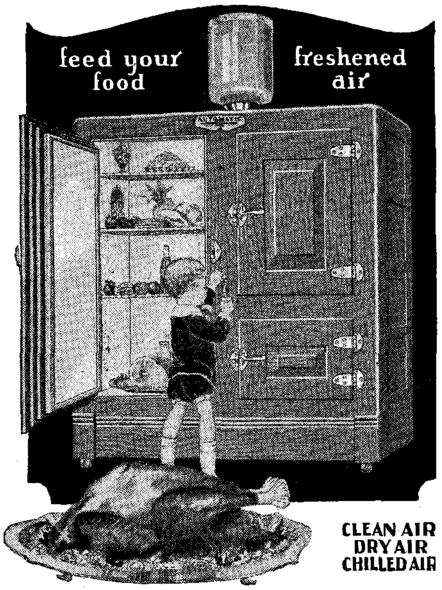

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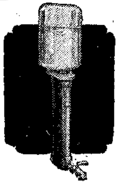

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SPORTS AND ATHLETICS
Continued

The American League came out flatly against the National League's suggestion that pitchers be allowed the use of resin.

"Allowing a pitcher to use resin would be a backward step," said President Griffith of the champion Senators. "After a long battle the use of foreign substances on the ball was finally forbidden. It would be undoing the work of years to pass a rule allowing resin. Give the pitcher an inch and he will take a mile.

"Let a pitcher get into his hip pocket and all bets are off. You may think he is going in the pocket for resin, but you might be surprized at what he brings out. The rule would open the way for all sorts of abuses."

Aroused by the wretched weather during the recent world's series, in which, incidentally, the American League team lost, the magnates voted in favor of a schedule opening April 13 and closing Sunday, September 26, a week earlier than last season.

The National League magnates, to whom the same proposition was presented, were "lukewarm" on the subject, but the American League won its fight with the aid of Commissioner Landis, "in the face of strenuous protests from all eight National League Clubs." As we read:

> For the first time in his career as Baseball Commissioner, Judge Landis voted with the American League on an important issue. The voting among the club owners ended in a tie, with eight National League clubs lined up solidly against the same number of American League clubs. The deadlock was broken when the Commissioner cast a vote in favor of September 26.
>
> This action was the main business of a protracted and at times bitterly fought meeting in the Hotel Roosevelt. Incidentally, the meeting rang the curtain down on the entire major league proceedings. The American League owners left for their homes in a jubilant frame of mind—in marked contrast to the chastened and humiliated position that they were left in a year ago after the National League's triumphal fight against Ban Johnson.
>
> The American Leaguers were in high spirits for several reasons. They had forced their views of a shorter season on the National League, winning Landis to their side, much to the disappointment of the National League; they had strengthened Johnson's position by raising his salary $10,000 a year and lengthening his contract by five years, and they had blocked, for the moment at least, the National League's plan to allow the use of the resin ball.
>
> Ban Johnson's triumphal comeback to a position of power and favor with his own club owners had a fitting climax when Commissioner Landis supported the American Leaguers on the shorter-season proposal. This, of course, does not mean that Johnson and Landis are anywhere near a reconciliation, but the American League considers it no mean achievement to win the backing of the Judge, who is regarded by them, unjustly, as being partial to John Heydler's organization.
>
> The resolution to end the big league seasons on September 26, was introduced by Phil Ball, owner of the St. Louis Browns and Landis's bitterest antagonist among

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Clark's Second Cruise to Norwa
and Western Mediterranean, June 30, 1926
Cunard new ss. "Lancastria," 17,000 tons, 53 days $550 to $1250. Spain, Tangier, Italy, Riviera Norway Fjords, Scotland, Berlin, (Paris, London) In 1927: new South America-Mediterranean cruis Feb. 5; 86 days, $800 to $2300; 23d Mediterrane cruise, Jan. 29; $600 to $1700; 7th Round Wor cruise, Jan. 19; $1250 to $2900.
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the owners. Clark Griffith, president of the Washington Senators, promptly seconded the motion and the battle was on.

The National Leaguers formed in solid company front and refused to yield an inch. They denied the right of the American League to bind the National League to a shorter season without more consideration of the matter. The National League wanted to let the Joint Schedule Committee decide the question, but the American League prest the attack. Then the Nationals shifted their defense and pointed out several practical difficulties in the way of an immediate decision—the fact that there are three towns in the National League without Sunday baseball, and only two in the American League, and the fact that longer jumps in the National make the schedule drafting a harder task.

The oratory finally subsided and a tie vote was taken. Amid something of a hush, Judge Landis voted "yes" and the American Leaguers broke out into broad smiles.

Fans who lunch early will rejoice at the news that the magnates decided to start the World's Series games at 1.30 instead of 2 o'clock.

BASEBALL "ECSTASY" AS SEEN BY MR. DRINKWATER

THE Englishman who distinguished himself by writing a successful play around Abraham Lincoln has still further manifested his American affinities by giving his fellow countrymen a sympathetic account of a baseball game. Writing for the London *Evening Standard*, Mr. John Drinkwater describes a game he saw in Boston. American critics, while appreciating his kindly feeling in the matter, admit that his description, altho edifying enough to the English public, is not without its amusing features from the American point of view. These are some passages of his account, as cabled to the New York *Times:*

> In Boston I was taken to see my first baseball match, altho in America, it is called a baseball game, not match. It was between the Red Sox, Boston, and Senators, Washington. The game seemed simple enough to understand. It was very fast and accompanied by a fusillade of back chat among the players.
>
> Like all games supremely well played, it is immensely exciting to watch, and reaches at moments an ecstasy of speed and accuracy.
>
> To an Englishman the most thrilling thing, perhaps, is the certainty with which sixers are taken in the long field. To miss a catch, or "fly" in the vernacular, is enough to ruin a player's reputation forever. Indeed, there is one unfortunate long field living who fell from great eminence to public and lasting obloquy because he did so miss a fly in a World Series game.
>
> To catch these experts at work along the boundary lines is to be reminded of William Gunn in his prime covering the stretch of Trent Bridge in front of the pavilion. It is true that the player has the advantage of a large pouchlike glove on his left hand.
>
> I was not lucky enough to see any of the World Series games, but I shared in what for a week was the national excitement. It is whispered that for that afternoon even Monsieur Caillaux and the French debt were forgotten.
>
> My liking for the Senators, I fancy,

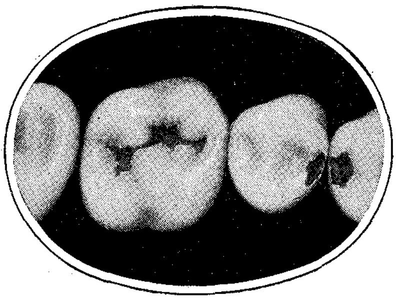
Sound Teeth can be kept sound

DECAY GERMS lose their power when you use this dental cream. Read how it helps your dentist prevent decay.

By Ira Davis Joel, B.S., M.S.

SUPPOSE on your next visit to your dentist, he should say to you: "Your teeth and gums are in unusually good condition. I find no cavities, and your gums seem firm and healthy."

It is very satisfying to hear your dentist say this, as thousands of Kolynos users know. Kolynos *keeps* sound teeth sound. It *prevents,* as much as any dentifrice can prevent, more cavities from forming in teeth already ravaged. It is a *germ-killing* dentifrice and thus strikes at the cause of tooth decay. Scientists now think they have discovered the specific germ that causes the breaking down of tooth enamel, a germ that Kolynos kills and washes from your mouth. You cannot see or feel the germs, but you know that most of them are gone, for two reasons: First, the improvement which your dentist sees in your teeth and gums; and secondly, the refreshing sensation. Thousands write and say, "What I noticed at once was how clean Kolynos made my mouth feel!"



Teeth that seem sound to you may look like this to your dentist

WHY your mouth feels clean

Your mouth feels so clean because it is clean. The film on your teeth is gone—gone, it seems, as completely as if it had never been there. And, what is of prime importance, most of the dangerous acid-forming germs, the germs that breed in the film, that ferment the particles of food, that produce the acid so deadly to enamel—most of these are killed and washed away. What mere rinsing with water would not do, Kolynos has done. What could not be accomplished by brush and water has been accomplished by brush and Kolynos.

Kolynos kills germs

Some people think that the mere twice-a-day removal of the coating is enough. They think that this is sufficient cleansing to protect their teeth from decay. The film is gone—yes; but the main cause of tooth decay remains. The germs, while no longer on the teeth, are still very much alive and still in the mouth. The film immediately begins to form again and the germs once more begin their acid attack upon the enamel.

Eminent scientists of several countries have studied Kolynos. They have described their findings in scientific papers. If you care to examine these papers, we shall be only too glad to send copies to you. The scientists report that Kolynos kills germs *in the mouth*—as many as 80 to 90 per cent of all that are there. Hours pass before there are again enough to be dangerous to your teeth.

Dentists agree

You have read our claims for Kolynos. Perhaps you think we are too enthusiastic. But do dentists and physicians think so? We have in our files at New Haven cards or letters written by 51,000 dentists and 89,000 physicians asking us for samples of Kolynos to distribute to their patients. They recommend Kolynos. They know the formula. Surely no dentist or physician would even suggest a dentifrice to his patients unless he were convinced of its merit.

Begin at our expense

The quickest way to get the protection Kolynos gives your teeth is to buy a tube at your druggist's next time you go out. But—we are willing to have you prove our claims at our expense, prove them to the fullest possible extent. We want you to see for yourself the result of killing germs. Then you will say, just as thousands of others have said, "How clean my mouth feels!"

Free *Enough Kolynos to brush your teeth 22 times, ½ inch to the brushing.*

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SPORTS AND ATHLETICS
Continued

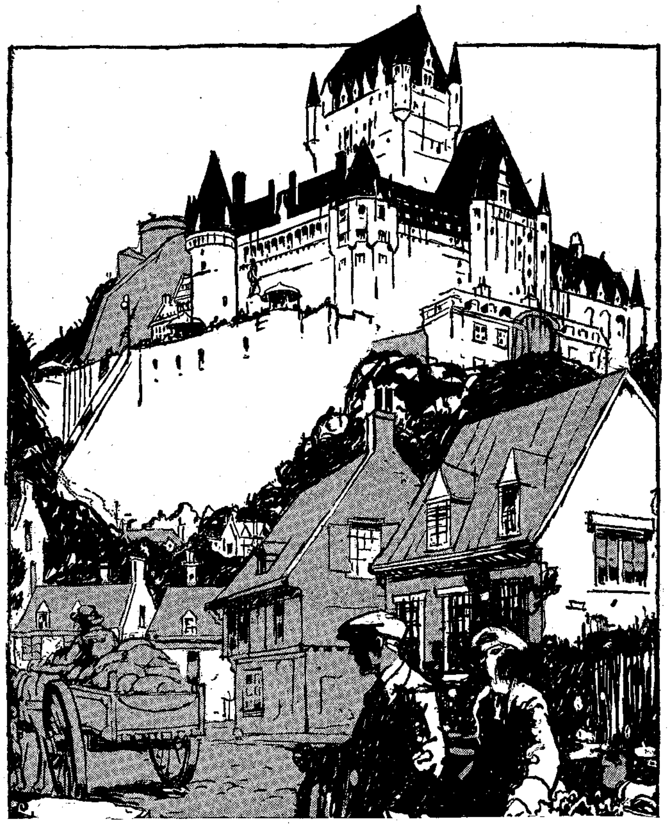
was due to the personality of one Walter M. Johnson, who was their crack pitcher. I have never seen him and I am unlikely to, but all the sporting journalists talked of him as tho he were an extremely aged man making a desperate effort to justify himself in his last campaign. Antedeluvian Johnson was the definition commonly applied to him. It seemed as tho he must be a very poor old fellow, perhaps with a long beard, who would be wheeled up in a bath-chair to the mound from which he had to pitch.

All this was very touching and engaged one's sympathy. One realized that he could not really have a long beard and that he must still be able to walk, and one resented this American idea that a man is middle-aged at twenty-four and enters senility at thirty-two—and so one rooted for Johnson. That is to say, one applauded for Johnson in one's mind.

And Johnson very nearly beat the Pirates, but he lost his last game by nine runs to seven, and his critics, I suppose, were justified. His real age, it seems, is thirty-seven. He lost his world's title, but he got something like £1,000 for his week's work, and his admirers are now subscribing to provide him with a baseball club of his own.

In commenting on which, *The Times* remarks editorially:

> One usually approaches with trepidation a British account of intimate American institutions, but it must be admitted that the Englishman who understood Abraham Lincoln has acquitted himself well in his newer and more hazardous undertaking.
>
> This Englishman's knowledge, but just a little imperfect knowledge, of American customs and prejudices is revealed in his mention of Walter M. Johnson of the Senators, referring, of course, to Walter Johnson. If there is anything that amuses the British student of American life, it is this middle initial in our personal names. Mr. Chesterton and other British satirists are very careful when introducing an American to play up that single and supposedly indispensable letter. Mr. Drinkwater was obviously bent upon paying deference to this American habit, and so sinned in an excess of caution. But much can be forgiven to an outsider who will say of a baseball game: "Like all games supremely well played, it is immensely exciting to watch, and reaches at moments an ecstasy of speed and accuracy." Ecstasy is not too strong a word for what happens in a baseball park when, after eight air-tight innings, the pitcher "blows." Nor would it be easy to give in a single sentence a truer flash of a game in progress than Mr. Drinkwater has achieved: "It was very fast and accompanied by a fusillade of chat among the players." With the reservation that what went on in the Boston baseball park was technically "chatter" and not "chat," the picture is satisfactory.
>
> On the subject of the senility of baseball players, Mr. Drinkwater is so amazingly apt that one must wonder whether he spotted this little national idiosyncrasy for himself or read about it in the sporting columns. It must be a very quick eye or a very humorous eye that lights upon our twenty-six-year-old "veterans" and our Grand Old Men of thirty-three. For Walter M. Johnson he records the stupendous age of thirty-seven.



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CHATEAU
FRONTENAC
BIENVENUE À QUÉBEC

SCIENCE AND INVENTION
Continued

WHO'S WHO IN PESTDOM

A BRIEF biographical dictionary of the more common insect pests found in the household may be found in *The Nation's Health* (Chicago, November) and is reproduced below in condensed form, together with the accompanying directions for the control and extermination of the vermin. The writer tells us that "indoor" and "outdoor" insects constitute entirely separate sets, the typical "household" insect rarely bothering live stock or crops. While the spans of life of some of the purely household insects are brief there is a never-ending battle to maintain one's premises free of these disgusting, and ofttimes dangerous, pests. We read:

> Among the seasonal insects we have most prominently the fly and the mosquito, and to a lesser extent moths, roaches and ants. Campaigns for the elimination of the fly and mosquito take place every year with a fair degree of success. It is the purpose of this article to suggest means whereby the problem may be handled in a more or less individual manner.
>
> As a proper beginning it will perhaps be wise to identify insects of the typical household kind, viz: the house centipede, the silverfish or slicker, the fly, the ant, the mosquito, the cockroach, the bedbug, the flea, the moth, the book louse or psocid, the carpet beetle.
>
> *The House Centipede*—Grayish yellow and preferring bathrooms and cellars where it is damp and warm, the centipede has gradually spread from Mexico and the Southern States. It preys upon other insects and its bite is poisonous to mankind.
>
> Were it not that this insect belongs to a poisonous group, it would not be an unwelcome visitor, as it leaps upon roaches, etc., as would a spider. Its mouth is powerful and fitted for biting.
>
> *The Silverfish or Slicker*—On account of its glistening body, its quick gliding movements, and its ability to appear and as quickly and mysteriously disappear, the silverfish has been given a number of popular names. An adept at dodging, the rapidity with which it runs and the slickness of its body, make it almost impossible to catch without crushing or damaging it.
>
> The silverfish is one of the most serious pests of libraries, particularly in the bindings of books. It will eat starched clothing, linens, lace or muslin, and has been known to do serious damage to silks. By eating the paste from the back of wall paper, this pest sometimes causes the paper to scale off and it has been reported as feeding upon carpets and plush coverings.
>
> *The Fly*—Of all the pests most dangerous to mankind, the fly is probably the worst. Flies breed in manure, decaying animal matter and filth and their presence is an indication of unsanitary conditions.
>
> This insect is a carrier of germs of disease; its body is covered thickly with hairs and bristles and this is especially true of its legs. Crawling over infested material it readily becomes loaded with germs and transmits them to human foods. Even greater numbers of germs in its alimentary tract are voided and regurgitated. It has been stated that one fly at one time carried over 600,000 germs, and that this dangerous species of pest has been responsible for the

CHATTANOOGA

"THE DYNAMO OF DIXIE"

The advantages of its salubrious climate were never so graphically told as in the Official description, printed by the U. S. Weather Bureau office, which we quote:

NOTES ON THE CLIMATE OF CHATTANOOGA, TENN.

In considering the climate of a place, one must consider its position as to latitude; the distribution of land and water; the elevation above sea-level; the prevailing wind, temperature, humidity, sunshine, and rainfall.

Chattanooga is located in latitude 35° 4′ N, and longitude 85° 14′ W. The city is situated in a valley, surrounded by ridges and mountains, extending from 3 to 15 miles from the heart of the city; the only open space around the city is to the south, between Lookout Mountain and Rossville Gap. **The city has never been visited by tornadoes;** these disturbances travel generally from the southwest towards the northeast, and should one develop near this city, the mountains to the southwest of the city would deflect its course. Sudden and severe changes in temperature are of very rare occurrence. The Cumberland range acts as a barrier to cold waves reaching this city and decreases their intensity, as a rule, before reaching this valley. **The heat in the summer months is not excessive—rarely of long duration,—either by day or night.** As a rule, when the temperature rises to 80° and over, it is accompanied by cooling breezes from the nearby mountains, which cause the sensible temperature to fall from 10° to 20° below the air temperature, and when the temperature ascends to 90° and over, the heat generates thunderstorms, which last from one to five hours, and cause the temperature to fall rapidly from 10° to 25°. These storms usually occur in the afternoon, and the nights are cool and pleasant. **Sun-strokes are unknown in this valley.** The humidity is not very high and the rainfall is very evenly distributed over the 12 months. This station has been established for 44 years. During this long period the highest temperature recorded was 101°, on July 12, 1879, and on August 14, 1902, and the lowest temperature recorded was 10° below zero, on the 13th day of February, 1899. The average temperature for the year is 60°. **There is just enough cold during the winter months to invigorate the physical system, ameliorate the soil, and destroy the germs of disabling disease. Outdoor work is rarely impossible at any time during the winter or summer because of prolonged cold or excessive heat.** The climate is further modified by the Tennessee River, the numerous creeks, the various hills scattered over the valley, and the trend of the mountain ranges, all having the effect of giving cool breezes to the lowlands in summer and warm breezes to the highlands in winter.

—*From U. S. Weather Bureau Annual Meteorological Summary.*

As a place to work or play—visit or establish a manufacturing plant—Chattanooga being the Heart and Center of what eastern financial papers describe as the "coming American Ruhr," offers inducements which you should know.

Center of possible hydro-electric developments (as reported by U. S. Engineer Corps to Secretary of War, February, 1926) aggregating 2,100,000 horse power. This in addition to 269,000 horse power already developed and for sale at cheap rates.

Coal is mined almost at the city's door—cheap and good. By-product coke oven gas and coke. Fine water for domestic and industrial uses. Cheapest iron melting point in Central South.

Largest textile center. Greatest diversity of manufacture and largest city on the 652 miles of the Tennessee River—navigation of which has never been closed by ice.

Golf courses and modern tourist hotels reached by concrete roads on both Signal and Lookout Mountains.

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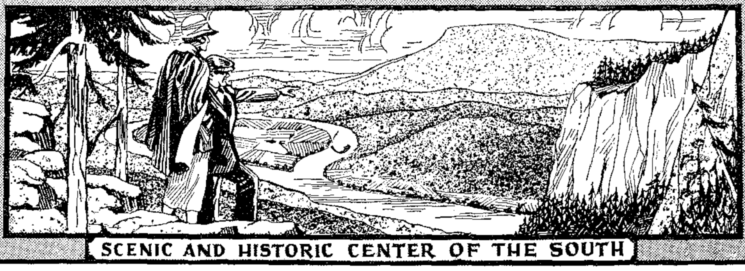
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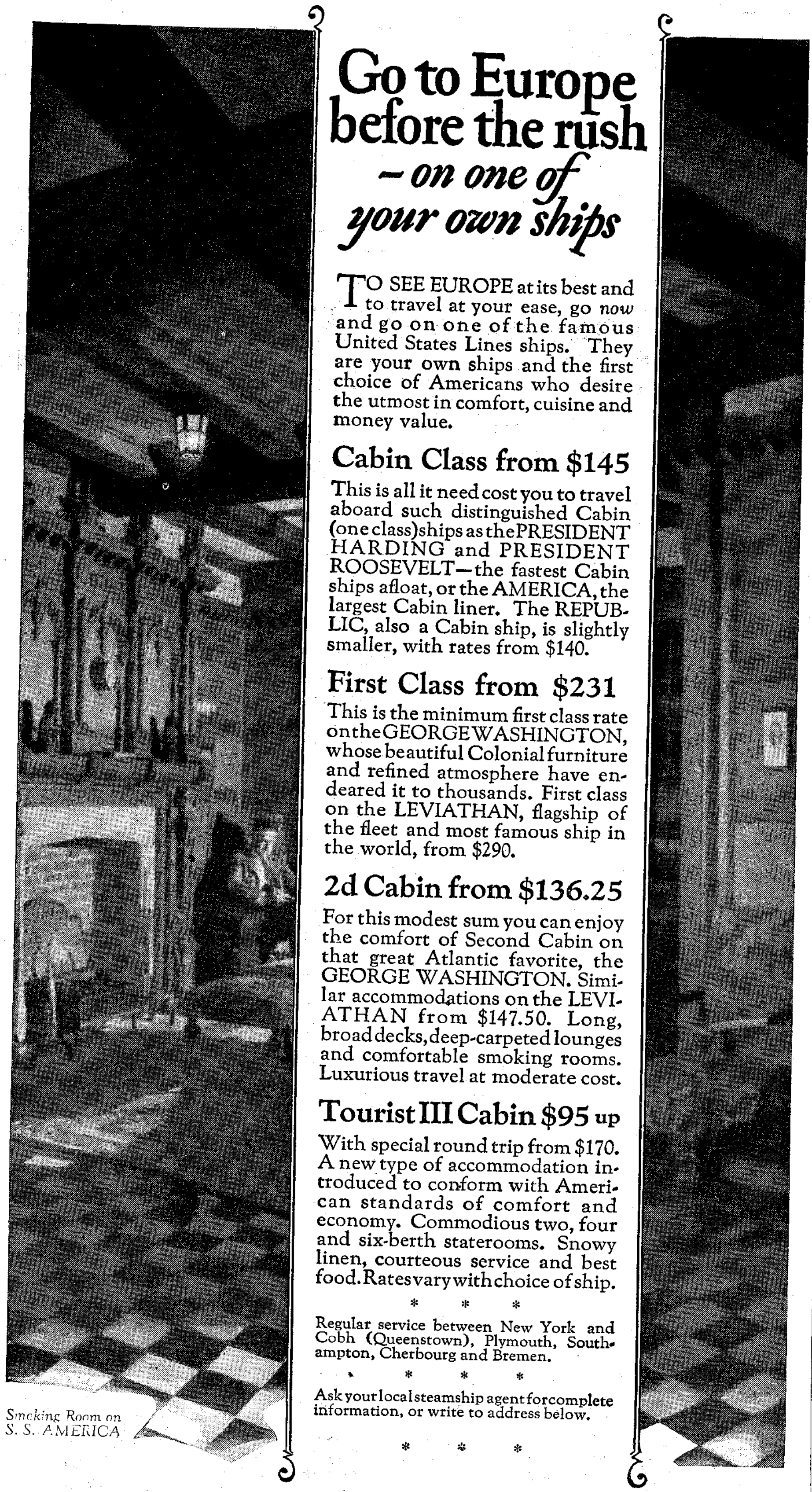

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SCIENCE AND INVENTION
Continued

death of some 40,000 men, women and children in the United States in one year.

The Ant—Ants troublesome to householders may be divided into three species, namely:

"White Ants (grayish-white—winged or wingless).

"Argentine Ants (small and dark brown).

"House Ants (black, red and yellowish)."

"White ants" are not true ants, altho superficially antlike and living in colonies. They cause serious damage to foundation timbers, woodwork of buildings, books, furniture, cloth, trees, and crops.

"The Argentine ant" greatly exceeds other species in the damage it inflicts, infesting neighborhoods so that homes have to be vacated and are made unrentable. Its bite is painful and it has been known to attack babies.

"House ants" are usually small and include a number of species.

The Mosquito—Of all the insects that torment man to profanity, the mosquito is the king. Of the various species, two are dangerous because of their infecting man with fever germs.

The yellow fever mosquito is native to the warmer climes, is small in size, and can be recognized by alternate black and white bands on its legs. This mosquito attacks silently from behind, lighting quietly on one's ankles or the under sides of the hands if one is seated. It has no piping or humming note and is most active at dawn and late afternoon.

Malaria is caused by parasites introduced into the blood by the proboscis of certain mosquitoes of the genus Anopheles, which are distinguished by wings more or less spotted and by the fact that their bodies incline away at an angle when they rest upon a wall in contrast to being parallel with the wall. Each parasite enters one of the red blood cells where it lives and grows. When full-grown it divides and thus produces spores which make their homes in other blood cells. It is when they escape from the cells that the fever begins, probably because of a little poison escaping from each parasite with the spores, with the result that attacks of fever follow each other at regular intervals.

The moths that flutter around a light are almost always species that feed upon vegetation. Clothes-moths are usually seen flying in darkened corners beyond the range of the lamp.

There are two common species, the case-making clothes-moth and the webbing clothes-moth, the adults having a wing spread of about one-half inch. The former is so named because its larvæ or worms, for protection, make a portable case out of spun silk and fabric upon which it feeds. The webbing clothes-moth does the greater amount of damage. It makes no portable case, but spins silky transparent tunnels as it eats its way through or upon wool, fur, hair or feathers.

The Cockroach is a cannibalistic creature. Extremely wary and shunning the light, they may often be discovered in swarms if one enters quietly and suddenly turns on a light while they are at their midnight feast. Roaches live in colonies and depend upon food left in pantries and kitchens, upon dead animal matter and upon leather and the paste used in binding books.

The work of Fibiger definitely connects a type of experimental cancer with the roach as a carrier. They are a nasty, destructive pest, soiling everything with which they come in contact.

One point in favor of roaches is that they are great enemies of bedbugs, but one would scarcely recommend their presence as a safeguard. There is a fly that destroys roaches and it is said that a few tree frogs left in a room over night will clean out every one of them.

The Flea—The dread bubonic plague is transmitted largely, if not entirely, by fleas. In numerous instances, they have made houses uninhabitable for a time.

Fleas thrive in sandy soil, for sand maintains moisture uniformly, a certain amount of moisture being advantageous to their development. Both human and dog fleas depend upon blood for nourishment. The eggs become scattered about floors and develop into minute maggots which feed upon animal and vegetable matter under carpets, matting, and in cracks. All sweepings should be burned and if necessary keep dogs and cats out of the house.

The Bedbug—Having the ability to hide cleverly and go for a year or more without nourishment, it requires thorough effort to eliminate bedbugs once they become established.

Bedbugs thrive best when protected from cold, but this does not prevent them from being a serious pest even in the Far North, for they depend upon mankind for their existence and live always in houses.

Book Lice or Psocids are small white or grayish insects, scarcely as long as the ordinary pinhead and sometimes smaller. They appear in houses during late summer and fall and are more abundant in damp, well-shaded rooms not in general use. Book lice feed on practially anything left undisturbed during warm and moist weather.

Upholstered furniture and mattresses are especially favorable places for their multiplication.

Carpet Beetles are sometimes called buffalo moths because of the similarity of their destructive work to that of the moth. As a rule they are not destructive to clothes because they really produce only once each year and then never abundantly. They are stout, oval, and reddish-brown with a series of hairlike protuberances.

The common carpet beetle is found very largely in the North while the black carpet beetle is more likely to inhabit Southern climes. All larvæ feed upon upholstered furniture, fabrics of silk and wool; also they are destructive to hair, fur, bristles, or feathers.

Serious damage is usually the result of any infestation of this peculiar household insect. The damage done to furniture each year is most serious. Even leather furniture has been known to be entirely ruined by its devastating work.

In considering the control of all these pests, we must bear in mind, the writer warns us, that the original breeding place of an insect may be far distant from that point at which he chooses to perform his annoyance. Thus while the housewife or institution may keep the premises spotlessly clean, it is not likely that they can escape the visitation of at least one or more of those named above. He goes on:

The first step in control is to free the premises of any breeding spots, such as open garbage pails or decayed matter. Stagnant pools, uncovered rain barrels, and gutters are sources for mosquito breeding. If pools can not be eliminated, crude oil in the spring will almost always prevent

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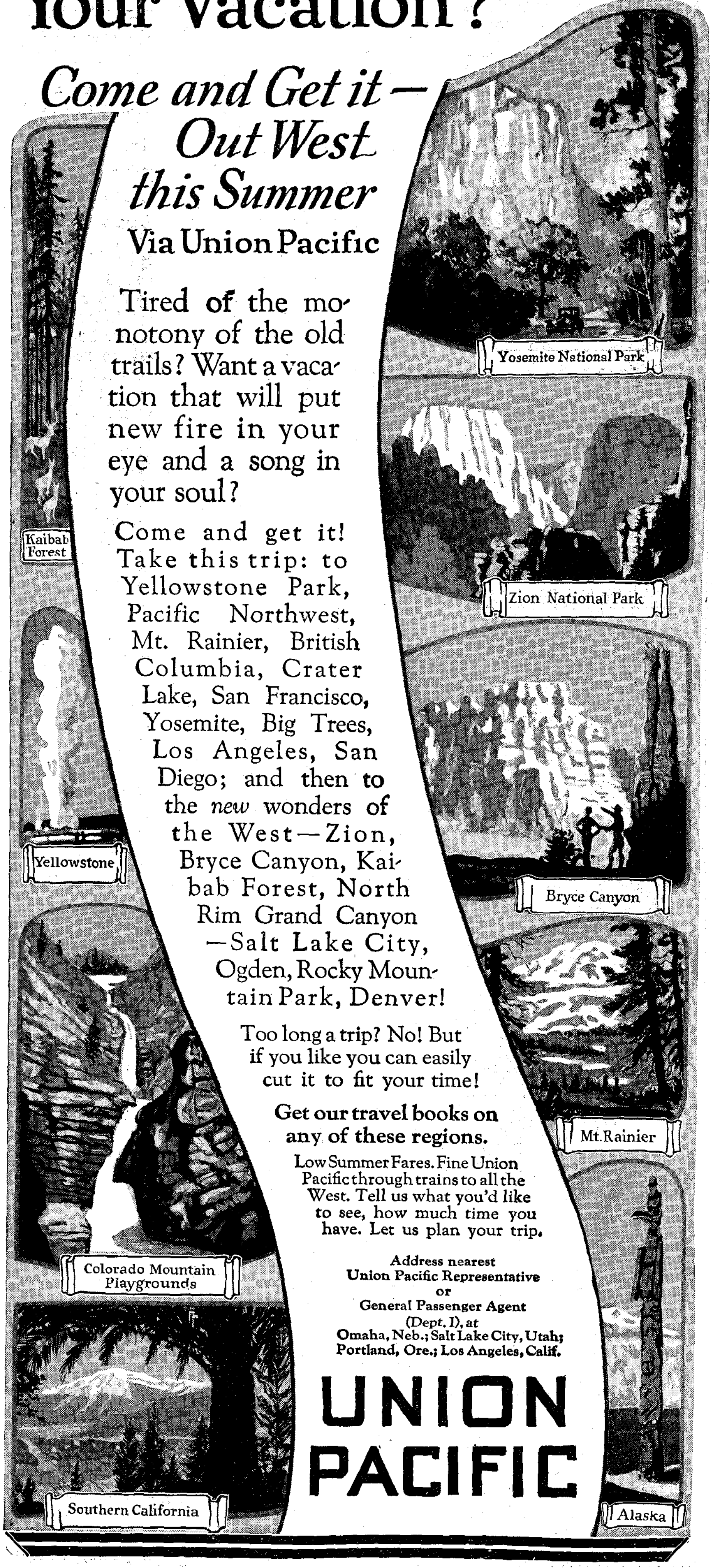

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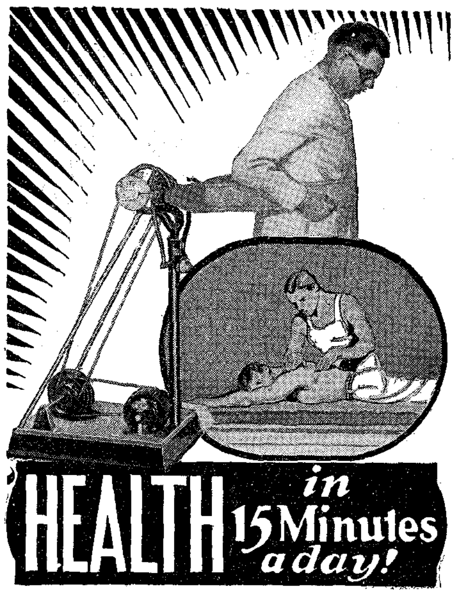

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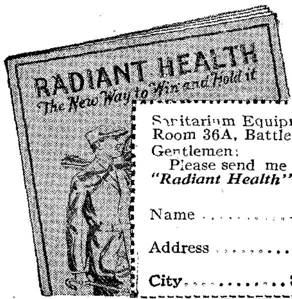
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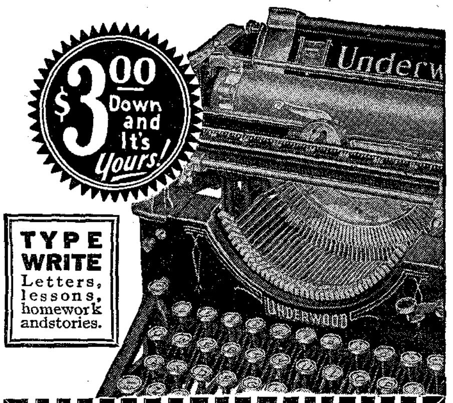

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SCIENCE AND INVENTION
Continued

the eggs hatching. Manure piles and outhouses must be sprinkled with lime or a good disinfectant solution.

In the house no food should be spilled and if the premises are infested all food should be kept in the ice-box or in closed containers.

Fumigation is not always possible or practicable. Furthermore, it is expensive and special apparatus is required.

Some insects require special treatment, more especially the bedbug, the louse, the various ticks, the moth, and the flea.

On the market will be found spray insecticides harmless to man and animals and for all 'round usage and satisfaction the "fly spray" or "fly killer" type is recommended. In some control cases insect powder (pyrethrum) will be required or preferred. Do not expect that one application will entirely free the premises. Liquid spray preparations to kill the insects and their eggs should be used at stated intervals, keeping in check wholesale breeding for the next season.

Any housewife can successfully control insect pests. No one need be ashamed to discover that a healthy family of bedbugs has been brought in accidentally; but it is a disgrace to keep them. Insect powder and liquid insecticides are procurable at the corner store and are effective, non-poisonous, and easily used.

HEALTH HABITS OF COUNTRY SCHOOL-CHILDREN

IT may be unfair to regard conditions among school-children in a single Michigan county as typical of those existing throughout the United States; but the results of a recent survey reported in *The Nation's Health* (Chicago), by Prof. Gertrude Bilhuber of Purdue University, are certainly interesting, apart from all inferences. Miss Bilhuber believes that rural conditions of sanitation are often far below those found in cities. The country can not develop a "health mind," she says, until rural teachers have a vision of real health education and adequate training in the teaching of that subject; until farmers understand that good health is good economy; and until rural children have favorable opportunities for the practise of health-habits. We read:

> Rural health is no small problem, for approximately three-fifths, or twelve million, of all school-children in the United States attend country school. One of the requisites to a proper solution of the problem lies in a greater knowledge of the field.
>
> During the winter of 1924, the first step in a health program for Washtenaw County, Michigan, was undertaken with the medical examination of between four and five thousand rural children. Each child was questioned individually by the writer, and his answers recorded, with the result that uniformity of information and accuracy in interpretation was possible.
>
> The study covered 621 health-habit histories and represented visits to thirty-six rural one-room schools. Age range was from six to seventeen years, with the

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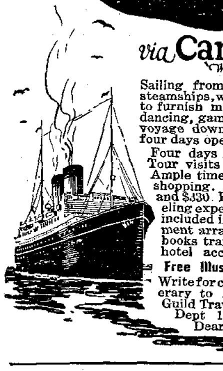

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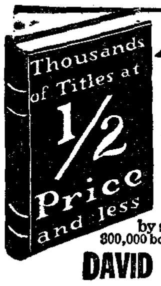

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largest group at age ten in the fourth grade. No children under six years of age were included, and only those were questioned who clearly understood the problem.

Past incidence of disease revealed an average of 2.3 cases of communicable disease per child. Prevalence of disease was greater among girls than among boys. Only 49, or 7.8 per cent., of the group reported no communicable disease.

Weighing and measuring has become the most popular health measure in schools, perhaps because it is the easiest thing to do and also because weight is the best single practical index of health to interest parents and children alike. No single test, however, is absolutely accurate and satisfactory. According to the Baldwin-Wood tables, three times as many rural girls as boys were underweight in this group of 621. A greater percentage of girls was also overweight. The adolescent years showed the greatest extremes. Only 6.4 per cent. of the entire group was normal.

Physical defects are potentially more serious among rural than urban children, due to lack of medical inspections and follow-up work. Not the discovery alone, but what is done about it, is the important thing. Seventy-eight and eight-tenths per cent. of this group showed defects of some kind, most of which were preventable and should have been corrected during early life.

The questionnaire on health habits covered five approaches to health, namely: nutrition, care of teeth, cleanliness, rest, and recreation.

Nutrition, Professor Bilhuber remarks, is probably one of the most important approaches to health. This study, in common with others, revealed (1) capriciousness of appetite; (2) an ignorance of food values; (3) lack of variety in choice; (4) an excess in starchy foods; (5) a lack of vegetables in winter and no knowledge of preserving them, and (6) conservatism in the use of milk. More milk is used per capita in the cities than in rural districts. Almost one-quarter of this group used no milk whatever. To quote again:

> Meat and potatoes were frequently eaten three times a day. Potatoes, pork, and pancakes were the staple diet for the winter months. Vegetables figured very little. Forty-eight per cent. of the children consumed one or more cups of coffee per day, while 21 per cent. drank one or more cups of tea. The amount of water used was less than is advocated by health officials.
>
> Oral hygiene has only recently received the attention it deserves. Teeth in this group were shockingly bad, especially the first teeth of younger children. Over 40 per cent. of the group had never been to the dentist. The use of the tooth-brush, ignored by over 11 per cent. of the group, increased with age.
>
> Cleanliness of hands, face, and body is one health essential which may be difficult to carry out thoroughly in the rural home and school. The modern bathroom in the rural home is a rarity. Nevertheless this study revealed that the weekly bath is still the American institution, being the custom in 76.9 per cent. of the cases. Hands, however, were very unclean, and finger-nails were terribly neglected. No children ever observed the elementary health habit of washing their hands preparatory to eating lunch.
>
> The rest hours of rural children, averaging eight to nine, compared favorably with

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SCIENCE AND INVENTION
Continued

those of city children. A large majority of them, however, slept with some one at night, an important factor, undoubtedly, in the spread of colds and communicable disease. Overcrowding and poor ventilation is a common factor in rural homes.

Recreation of these rural children, in spite of mandatory laws in Michigan, was largely a spasmodic, desultory and undirected affair. Idling and not recreation was the common practise. No organized recreation was offered in any of the thirty-six schools visited.

From this summary it may be concluded that (1) rural school-children constitute 58.4 per cent. of the total school enrolment and as such their health is an important part of our national welfare; (2) that the large number of children with physical defects is an evidence of the need of medical attention and follow-up work in the interest of the children's educational advancement and for the protection and progress of community health as a whole; (3) that the health habits of rural children indicate a need for the more definite application of fundamental laws of health and cleanliness and the vitalization of health instruction, and (4) that the lack of organized recreation for all children in all schools, however small or poor, is a serious handicap for the nation from the social as well as the health standpoint.

With Dr. Thomas Wood we say feelingly, "Our schools are spending millions in educating, or trying to educate, the children who are kept back by ill-health, when the expenditure of thousands in a judicious health program would produce an extraordinary saving in economy and efficiency."

LEAD CHANGED TO MERCURY

THAT elements can actually be transmuted and one metal can be converted into another seems demonstrated by experiments reported to the British scientific journal *Nature*, by Dr. Arthur Smits and Dr. A. Karssen, of the University of Amsterdam. Lead has, under the influence of the electric current in a quartz lamp, been changed into mercury and perhaps into thallium, according to the claims of these two scientists. We read in Science Service's *Daily Science News Bulletin* (Washington):

The Dutch experiments tend to support the claims of Prof. A. Miethe of the University of Berlin and Prof. Hantaro Nagaoka, of the Tokyo Imperial University, that they have changed lead into gold. When their claims were first made, many scientists doubted that such a change could be effected without the use of vast amounts of energy, far more than any of these modern alchemists have used.

One of the first to claim that he had solved this ancient puzzle was Professor Miethe, who, in 1924, announced the result of experiments with a mercury-vapor lamp, similar to that giving the violet light often used in photographic and movie studios, in which an electric arc operates in vapor of mercury. He was assisted in this work by Dr. H. Stammreich, and in one series of experiments the lamp was operated for 197 hours with a current of about the same order as that used in lighting our homes. Tho the mercury was shown free from gold

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at the beginning, slight traces of yellow metal, less than three ten-millionths of an ounce, were found at the end. Minute as such an amount is, delicate chemical tests can detect it, and the tests in this case were made by Dr. Fritz Haber, considered one of the greatest of German chemists. In later experiments, Dr. Miethe claimed that he had obtained the gold in much larger quantities, enough to test by the ordinary laboratory methods, but not enough to make the method commercially practicable.

According to modern conceptions, the atoms of which all matter is made consist of a nucleus made up of what are called protons, around which revolve a number of electrons, much as the planets revolve around the sun. The outer electrons, in fact, are referred to as 'planetary electrons.' The difference between elements, according to this theory, is due only to the electrical charge of the nucleus and the number and arrangement of the planets. In the case of elements like radium, the atoms break apart spontaneously with the liberation of helium, whose atom is the simplest known next to hydrogen.

Theoretically, then, it seems easy to change the atoms by merely knocking out some of the planets, but this does not affect the nucleus. Dr. R. A. Millikan, of the California Institute of Technology has thus obtained what he calls "stript atoms" of some elements, in which the outer ring of planets has been removed, but this does not radically alter the elements.

To break into the nucleus, the central "sun" of the atomic solar system, would require, in the opinion of many scientists, vast amounts of energy. Since mercury is next to gold in the procession of the elements, the removal of a single charge, corresponding to the complete nucleus of hydrogen, which is the simplest of the elements, would convert mercury to gold. But the nuclei of other elements have been bombarded with an energy corresponding to five million volts, with no sign of disintegration.

Now it seems, however, that comparatively small amounts of energy are able to get in where larger amounts have failed, and the work at Amsterdam is taken as confirming the atomic theories. The method of the Dutch scientists, however, was slightly different from that used by Miethe and Nagaoka, for instead of mercury they used lead, its close relative. The lead was melted and the tube filled with its vapor. Tho the lead was free from mercury, as demonstrated by the fact that spectral photographs of the light from the tube showed only the lead spectrum, after a current of 60 to 100 amperes had been passed through it in the form of successive sparks for a time, the lead spectrum gradually began to disappear. Instead of the lines indicating this element, those of mercury gradually appeared on the plate, together with those of thallium, a rather rare metal which lies between lead and mercury in the list of the elements.

Tho the lead spectrum almost completely disappeared, "this does not prove the transmutation to be strong," Professor Smits reports, "as it is known that a small quantity of mercury can cause the spectrum of another element to disappear. But at all events, our spectra show in a very convincing way the transmutation of lead into mercury."

The presence of this synthetic mercury was confirmed by a chemical test, for when iodin vapor was passed through the tube containing the product of twelve hours of sparking, the familiar red color of mercury iodid appeared.

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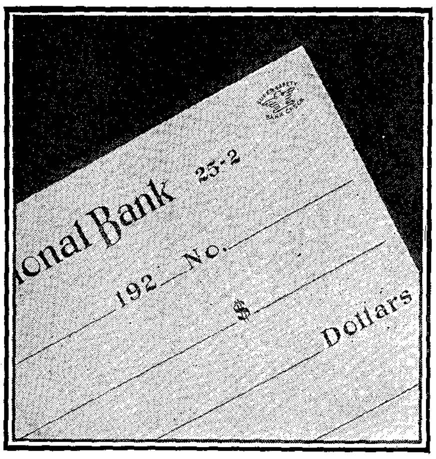

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INVESTMENTS AND FINANCE

THE NEW GOVERNMENT REFUNDING LOAN

THE OUTSTANDING EVENT in the investment market during the month of March was the offering by Secretary of the Treasury Mellon—and the immediate oversubscription—of a $500,000,000 issue of Treasury bonds paying 3¾ per cent., at $100.50. The bonds will mature in thirty years, and will be callable at the option of the Treasury in 1946. This is the fourth issue of long-term refunding bonds since the flotation of the Liberty loans, we are reminded by the Washington correspondent of the New York *Times*, and the interest rate is the lowest since the war, except the First Liberties, which were tax-exempt. The money obtained by the marketing of the new bonds, with such amount as it is necessary to take from the March income-tax receipts, will be used to retire $615,000,000 worth of short-term Treasury notes which draw 4¾ per cent. interest, thus reducing the Government's interest burden $6,150,000. The new bonds will carry the usual exemptions.

This is only the second time, says the *Times* correspondent, that the Treasury Department has asked a premium since war days. The offering in October, 1922, sold at 100 and drew 4¼ per cent. interest; the second offering, in December, 1924, was also at par and drew 4 per cent. In March, 1925, an additional allotment of the 4 per cent. bonds was offered at $100.50. We read on:

> In submitting the new issue at the lower interest rate and at a figure above par, Secretary Mellon has matched his financial judgment against that of bankers who had believed the Treasury would sell only short-term notes or certificates at this time. The step taken indicates that the Secretary is confident that rates in the money market will ease rather than stiffen; that there will be plenty of money to absorb the issue, and that the recent collapse in the stock-market created a situation as a result of which many investors will desire to put away substantial sums in the new government securities.

The soundness of Mr. Mellon's judgment, several financial writers agree, was demonstrated by the prompt oversubscription to the new refunding loan. To quote the *Times* correspondent further:

> The good judgment which Secretary Mellon and Under-Secretary Winston have shown in the management of the Government's bond flotations has attracted attention in financial circles. All the issues have been largely oversubscribed, even when pessimistic forecasts were made in some quarters.
>
> The first of the long-term bond issues was in October, 1922, when it was necessary for the Treasury to obtain heavy funds to retire the 4¾ per cent. Victory notes. An offering for about $500,000,000 then was made at 4¼ per cent., to mature in 1952 and callable in 1947, the bonds to sell at par, and exchange of Victory notes was permitted. The offering was well-timed and the subscriptions reached the tremendous proportions of $1,650,000,000.
>
> The second long-term offering came in December, 1924. The bonds, selling at par, drew 4 per cent. interest, mature in 1954 and are callable in 1944. Cash subscriptions of about $200,000,000 were asked and the Treasury also reserved the right to accept in exchange Third Liberty Loan bonds, maturing in 1928, for the new bonds. Again the response was tremendous, subscriptions totaling about $1,460,530,000.
>
> The third long-term offering was in March, 1925. The same 4 per cent. bond, maturing in 1954 and callable in 1944, but this time selling above par, at 100½, was in the program, which also included a marketing of 3 per cent. Treasury short-term certificates. The Treasury asked about $250,000,000 in subscriptions for the bonds, and the subscriptions totaled $382,000,000.

The refunding operations described above illustrate how our $20,000,000,000 public debt, largely a war heritage, is steadily reduced. "Managing this tremendous debt," writes W. M. Kiplinger in *The Times*, "involves the complicated task of keeping most of it funded for future payment." Continues this financial writer:

> Continually in the minds of the Treasury officials who manage the debt are such questions as these: How much does the Government need to pay running expenses for the next three months? What are the immediate prospects for tax collections? When are the peak loads for current debt payments in the next few years? When are the "open dates," to which part of the load of the floating debt may be shifted? What are the minimum interest rates which government obligations can bear to make them marketable? What maturities would suit the Treasury's program, and at the same time be salable? What are the prospects for business conditions, which are directly affected by these large volumes of Treasury borrowings and repayments?
>
> At least four times a year, usually on the fifteenth of March, June, September and December, when tax money flows in, these problems are acute, and take form in a quarterly refunding and financing operation.
>
> It is largely a matter of borrowing from Peter to pay Paul; for these Treasury obligations are held by insurance companies, corporations and banks as a means of employing surplus funds in a safe way at a moderate rate of interest; and the same holders often exchange maturing obligations for the new issue. Payments and issuance of new securities are made principally through the various Reserve banks and their member banks. Thousands of canceled notes and certificates are shipped in to the Treasury, thousands of others are shipped out, through the banks, into the vaults and safety-deposit boxes of corporations and individuals of wealth. These government securities are part of the lifeblood of the credit mechanism of the country. They influence and are influenced by the money markets, and so long as fewer securities flow out than flow in, the debt is being retired.
>
> These are current aspects of the management of the war debt, but they are typical of the whole problem, and the entire accumulation of debt will finally be paid off in this way.
>
> In the past there have been four ways of reducing the war debt:
>
> 1. By cutting down the Treasury's working balance from its war-time size to around $200,000,000, where it must now stay, and applying the unneeded portion to the debt; obviously this is no longer possible.
> 2. By using the surplus at the end of the year; but hereafter it is the government plan to adjust taxes so nicely that in a year or two there will not be much of a surplus.
> 3. By applying the present relatively small repayments of foreign government loans to public debt retirement; this, doubtless, will be continued, despite some Congressional talk of using it to help pay running expenses of the Government and thus further reduce taxation.
> 4. By application of the annual sinking-fund, which is fixt by law at 2½ per cent. of the original war debt not represented by foreign loans (about $10,000,000,000), plus the annual interest which would have been paid on bonds retired for the sinking-fund if they had been left outstanding. The balance of the war debt, it was thought, would be taken care of by repayment of loans to foreign Governments.
>
> The sinking fund and the provision of law that repayments of principal of foreign loans shall be used to retire debt are a part of the contract between the United States and the holders of its obligations. This combined buying power of 400 to 500 millions a year provides for the gradual and orderly retirement of the debt and is a fair assurance that government bonds will not again seriously depreciate.

Of course, remarks *The Wall Street News*, regarding the new refunding loan:

> It is only by virtue of their tax-exempt feature in respect to corporate incomes that the bonds can be sold on such a low-yield basis. Their exemption from the normal Federal income tax on individual incomes and their limited exemption from individual surtaxes, which applies only to the interest on $5,000 worth while helping to reduce the yield, play but a secondary part. It is due to the fact that their present interest is totally exempt from the 13 per cent. corporation income tax that they enjoy such a wide market at levels giving such a small return.
>
> Facilitating the present operation is the withdrawal from the

AN IMPORTANT FACTOR One's Age IN CHOOSING INVESTMENTS

THERE are differences—in yield, salability, collateral value, and in taxable status—among well-secured bonds, indicating which issues are best suited to the life period of the investor. The following are general examples, which might be modified by individual circumstances:

In *the Period of Getting Started*—there should be no reaching for highest income return. That is much less important than fullest protection of the beginning investor's nest-egg. Such bonds as follow are recommended:

Issue	*Maturity*
Cudahy Packing Co. First 5s	1946
Dominion of Canada 4½s	1936
General Motors Accept. Corp. Notes 5s	1930
Public Service Co. of No. Ill. First and Ref. 5s	1956
West Penn Power Co. First 5s	1946

Average yield about 5.08%

In *the Period of Surplus Earnings*—one, whose business activities are speculative to any great extent, should cover the risk with a substantial reserve invested in bonds of high marketability and collateral value—such as group [a] below.

Another, whose business situation permits more flexible investment of surplus, may include well secured bonds which give a higher than average yield—such as group [b] below.

	Issue	*Maturity*
[A]	Chicago By-Product Coke Co. First 5s	1976
	Commonwealth Edison Co. (Chgo.) First Coll. 4½s	1956
	Danish Consolidated Municipal Loan 5½s	1955
	Denver Gas and Electric Light Co. First and Ref. 5s	1951
	Detroit City Gas Company First 6s	1947

Average yield about 5.30%

	Issue	*Maturity*
[B]	Chicago Rapid Transit Co. First and Ref. 6½s	1944
	Continental Motors Corporation First 6½s	1939
	Empire Gas & Fuel Co. First and Ref. 7½s	1937
	Portland (Ore.) Elect. Power Co. First Lien and Ref. 6s	1947
	State of Wurttemberg (Germany) Cons. Mun. Ext. 7s	1930

Average yield about 6.72%

In *the Period of Declining Personal Earnings*—the desire to balance a good rate of income with a high degree of security, may be satisfied with such issues as these:

Issue	*Maturity*
Chicago Daily News, Inc. Deb. 6s	1936
Consumers Company (Chgo.) First 6s	1946
New York & Richmond Gas Co. First 6s	1951
Savoy Plaza Corporation (N. Y. City) First 6s	1945
Southwestern Power & Light Co. First Lien 5s	1942

Average yield about 5.93%

In *the Period of Retirement*—assurance of steady income at a fair rate is the sensible objective—bonds that require least attention—that will give solid value to one's estate, such as:

Issue	*Maturity*
Armour & Co. of Delaware First 5½s	1943
Birmingham (Ala.) Water Works Co. First 5½s	1954
Central Ill. Public Service Co. First and Ref. 6s	1944
Hotel La Salle (Chgo.) First 5½s	1940
Kansas City Power & Light Co. First 5s	1952

Average yield about 5.54%

FEDERAL INCOME *or Inheritance Taxes, are not considered in any of the above suggestions. Where income or holdings are large, other recommendations might be necessary.*

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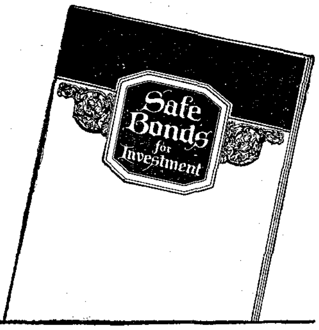

IT contains extensive lists of bonds, classified to facilitate selections according to individual needs; also comment of interest to investors who wish to keep well informed.

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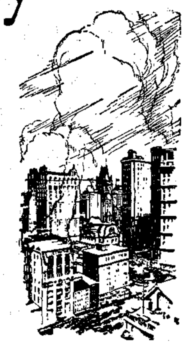

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INVESTMENTS AND FINANCE
Continued

market at the same time of $700,000,000 to $750,000,000 in securities now outstanding. Some $615,000,000 of this amount represents Treasury notes due March 15, and the balance represents the amount of Third Liberty Loan bonds to be retired in connection with the Government's recent offer to buy them up to the amount of $100,000,000 at the best prices offered. Much of the money previously invested in these mediums will find its way into the new issue.

This offer to the holders of Third Liberty Loan bonds, observes *The Times* editorially, "directs attention to a complex situation":

> Up to the present time only one of the war loans has reached either its maturity date or the date at which redemption at par is optional with the Government. That one exception was the $4,500,000,000 Victory Loan of April, 1919.
>
> We are now, however, approaching the period of other war-loan maturities. About $1,000,000,000 three-year Treasury notes, mostly representing past refunding of the Victory Loan fall due this year, and $1,000,000,000 more in 1927. But there will also be reached, in the autumn of next year, the date at which the Treasury may in its option call for redemption, the Second Liberty Loan, which does not absolutely mature until 1942 and of which $3,104,500,000 was outstanding at the latest report. Whether the Government does or does not exercise its option as to that loan, a peremptory maturity will be reached in September, 1928, for the Third Liberty Loan, of which $2,724,000,000 is now outstanding. It is those bonds which the Treasury is now repurchasing for the sinking-fund.
>
> It will be seen, then, that the program of public-debt redemption or refunding will present during the next two or three years a larger problem than has yet confronted the Government's post-war financing.
>
> The Government's present position is in one respect not wholly analogous to the period after 1865. The Civil War loans were for the most part originally placed at the prevailing rate for money, which was very high; whereas the war loans of 1917, 1918, and even 1919, were notoriously floated at less than the actual value of investment capital. Six years after the Civil War the 6 per cents. were selling above 116; the highest price which the 4¼ per cent. Liberty Bonds have reached since 1918 was a fraction over 103. There is also absent from the present government bond market the special advantage which it obtained after the Civil War, through requirement of such bonds as a basis for the rapidly increasing national bank-note circulation.
>
> Undoubtedly the Treasury's opportunity for advantageous refunding in the next three years will largely depend on the condition of the money market and indirectly on the state of trade. High money rates are not conducive to low-rate refunding, and great activity of trade will usually bring relatively high money rates. Since these influences at the various maturity dates can not now be foreseen with certainty, the Treasury's plan of refunding will have to adjust itself to the circumstances of the time. On the other hand, return of very easy money, between now and 1928, would open the possibility of a program of large-scale refunding at a lower rate in advance of actual maturity—a policy foreshadowed during 1922 with the Victory Loan.

A CONSENT DECREE FOR A FOOD TRUST

A NEW chapter in the history of trust regulation is opened by the consent decree of the United States District Court in New York City, restraining the National Food Products Corporation, the first great holding company organized to invest in food company securities, from further action toward completion of its proposed "merger," and requiring that the corporation divest itself of voting shares of stock already acquired from certain concerns. The "food trust," as it is called, is not required to dissolve, but must limit its operations solely to investment business. It may invest only in non-competing food concerns in the same general locality, and only one man in one industry in one locality may be on the Board of Directors of the National Food Products Corporation. According to the Department of Justice, this is done to provide against the lessening of competition which might result from placing on the board representatives of competing companies in whose stock the corporation had an interest.

The consent decree was signed by Federal Judge William Bondy, in what is said to have been the most speedy disposal of an important case on record. United States Attorney Buckner, of New York, had anticipated a long and expensive trial, but when the counsel for the defendant corporation announced his willingness to come to terms, a consent decree was drawn up at once for presentation to the Court. According to Mr. Buckner:

> The decree restrains the defendants from creating or operating a food trust of any size or character. On February 4 last, bankers announced an offering of stock in the 2,000,000 share National Food Products Corporation. On February 13 the Government sued to enjoin certain stock acquisitions by the corporation on the ground that they would make possible the subsequent dictation of policies for food organizations capitalized at upwards of $160,000,000. Twenty-eight days after the first public announcement of the corporation's plans, and nineteen days after the filing of the Government's suit, every defendant had fallen into line and the corporation had agreed to disgorge itself of the offending security holdings.

According to a New York *Times* summary, the decree provides:

> That the National Food Products Corporation be perpetually enjoined from acquiring, or exercising control over any part of the voting stock of more than one corporation engaged directly or through subsidiary companies in the same section or community of the United States in any one of the following general lines of business:
>
> The operation of chain grocery stores.
>
> The purchase, preparation or sale and distribution of fresh milk and other dairy products.
>
> The manufacture or sale and distribution of condensed milk and similar products.

> The manufacture or sale and distribution of ice-cream and other frozen products.
>
> The production or the purchase or sale or distribution of any other single type of foodstuffs.
>
> The corporation and its agents, officers, and directors are also enjoined forever from voting, or having control over any part of the stock of any two or more corporations engaged in interstate trade and commerce where the effect of such acquisition or the use of such stock by the voting or granting of proxies or otherwise, may be to substantially lessen competition between such corporations, or any of them, whose stock is so acquired, or to restrain such commerce in any section or community, or tend to create a monopoly of any line of commerce.

The Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Corporation issued the following statement:

> We are glad this agreement just reached with the Government makes it perfectly clear that the corporation does not represent or is not formed for the purpose of merging food companies or to acquire control of food companies, and consequently it in no way represents an attempt to dominate the food industry.
>
> The National Food Products Corporation, an investment corporation, was formed expressly for the purpose of affording the investor an opportunity to benefit from a trdiversified group of selected investments in the food industry.

From these statements it would seem that each side is satisfied with the outcome. But the New York *Journal of Commerce* says:

> In one respect all consent decrees are bad; they permit prosecutors and prosecuted to reach an agreement without threshing out the matters of principle which are really at issue and require legal elucidation. As a means of avoiding prolonged and expensive legal battles, consent decrees no doubt serve a useful purpose, but considering the subsequent controversies to which they frequently give rise, the net advantages to the public of such methods of settling anti-trust suits are open to doubt.
>
> In the case of the National Food Products Company, the Government has charged that it was acting in violation of the Clayton Anti-trust Act. As a result, the company has assented to a decree of a most drastic sort, restricting its power to acquire stocks of food companies and compelling it to divest itself of the voting stocks of a number of concerns already in its possession.
>
> Judged altogether from the view-point of those who hope that some day the interpretative obscurities of our anti-trust laws will be cleared up, it seems a pity that the case was not fought to a conclusion. A bristling array of questions will occur to any one who reads the text of the decree.
>
> Among things we want to know are:
>
> 1. Is restraint of interstate commerce implied whenever a holding company proceeds to buy shares in hitherto competing concerns?
> 2. If so, how much stock must be acquired before the restraint begins to be illegal?
> 3. Does any sane view of what is meant by competitive restraint assume that the mere size of an organization makes it a law violator?
> 4. Considering the impossibility of monopolized trade in foodstuffs, what is the theory on which the Government has acted in this suit against the National Food Products Corporation?

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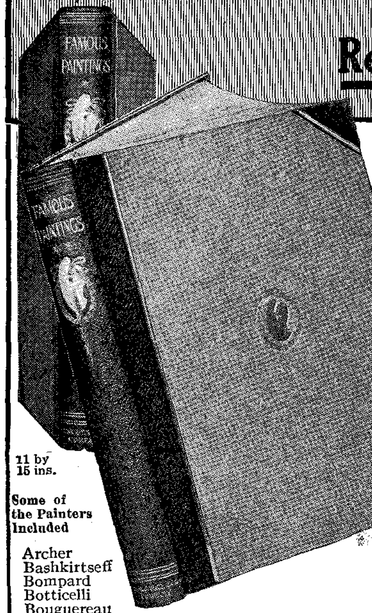

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CURRENT EVENTS

FOREIGN

March 10.—The Commission appointed by the British Government to investigate the depression in the coal-mining industry, rejects complete nationalization of the mines as unworkable, but advocates a combination of State ownership and private operation. It also declares a continuance of the present subsidy to the industry "indefensible," repudiates the demands for longer hours and lower wages, and suggests the greater application of scientific and economic principles in the industry and fuller partnership between employers and employed.

March 11.—Eamon De Valera resigns as President of the Irish Republican party following his defeat in the party convention on his proposal that the Republicans enter the Dail Eireann, and try to work for a republic, provided that the oath of allegiance to King George be abolished as a condition of entry.

March 12.—Germany rejects the proposal made by Great Britain, France and Italy, that a non-permanent seat in the Council of the League of Nations be given to Poland when Germany enters the League Council as a permanent member, action to be postponed on the applications of Spain and Brazil for permanent seats in the Council.

Two Japanese destroyers proceeding up the Pei River below Tientsin, China, are shelled by Kuominchun troops, and a Japanese officer and two men are wounded.

Three officials in the State of Nayarit, Mexico, are killed and a number of persons injured in a riot resulting from orders to close a Catholic Church at Jalisquello.

March 13.—The Chinese Government explains to Japan that the shelling of the two Japanese warships was due to a misunderstanding and to the failure of the Japanese to observe navigation rules. The Japanese Government is reported to take a serious view of the incident.

March 14.—The National Committee of Local Option in Germany launches a campaign for a petition to the Reichstag to enact legislation against the use of alcoholic beverages.

The Tacna-Arica Plebiscite Commission postpones the registration of voters to March 27, this action being taken at the request of Peru.

March 15.—The Brazilian delegation at the League of Nations Council reiterate that they will vote against giving Germany a permanent seat in the Council unless Brazil is permitted to enter at the same time, while the Swedish and Czecho-Slovakian delegations offer to surrender their Council seats in favor of Poland if the Assembly concurs.

March 16.—The signatories of the Locarno Treaties—Germany, Belgium, France, Great Britain and Italy—issue an announcement, regretting that they have not been able to effect the entry of Germany into the League Council as a permanent member, and saying that they are convinced that the difficulties will be overcome at the meeting of the Assembly in September.

The foreign Powers send an ultimatum to the *Tsing-tao* flagship and the Kuominchun garrison at Tientsin, China, demanding the removal of mines and other obstructions in the river, cessation of search, except by customs authorities, and disarmament of forts.

DOMESTIC

March 10.—Brig.-Gen. Smedley D. Butler of the Marine Corps charges Col. Alexander Williams, also of the Marine Corps, with drunkenness at a hotel, following a dinner given by Colonel Williams in honor of General Butler as commander of the Marine Corps at San Diego, California.

March 11.—The Senate adopts the Robinson resolution for an investigation of the Tariff Commission, the administration of the flexible tariff law and related subjects.

March 12.—Henry H. Curran, Commissioner of Immigration at Ellis Island, announces his resignation, to take effect March 31, so that he may become counsel for the City Club of New York.

In a statement referring to a newspaper poll on Prohibition, the Anti-Saloon League says that "straw ballots upon questions which have been decided in a legal and orderly manner by the whole electorate by the methods provided in the Constitution not only serve no good purpose but actually create a false impression."

March 13.—The House Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce files a report recommending refusal of American credit to countries fostering monopolies to the disadvantage of the United States, the establishment of an independent source of rubber in the Philippines, and that conservation and substitution campaigns be carried on among the consumers, with government assistance if necessary.

Lieut. John A. Macready, of McCook Field, Ohio, makes an unofficially recorded altitude of 39,025 feet, which is 561 feet short of the record held by Lieutenant Callizo, a French aviator.

The Interstate Commerce Commission disapproves the request of the Western transcontinental railroads for reductions on long hauls without applying the cuts to intermediate movements. The case had been pending three years.

President Coolidge nominates Benjamin M. Day, of New York, to be Immigration Commissioner at Ellis Island, to succeed Henry H. Curran.

March 14.—Representative William S. Vare of Philadelphia, a wet, announces his candidacy for the Republican nomination for United States Senator from Pennsylvania.

March 15.—The Senate Privileges and Elections Subcommittee in charge of the Steck-Brookhart election contest from Iowa vote unanimously to recommend the unseating of Senator Smith W. Brookhart and the seating of Daniel F. Steck, saying that Mr. Steck is entitled to the place by 1,420 votes.

The Supreme Court of the United States denies petitions for writs of certiorari in the cases of Charles R. Forbes, former director of the United States Veterans' Bureau, and John W. Thompson, St. Louis contractor, convicted of conspiracy to defraud the Government in hospital contracts, and they must serve their sentences of two years' imprisonment and a fine of $10,000 each.

Secretary of Commerce Hoover urges the abolition of government operation of ships and making the Shipping Board responsible to the President instead of to Congress, in an address before the Export Managers' Club in New York.

Representative Edgar R. Kiess introduces a bill to provide permanent government and an organic law for the Virgin Islands.

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THE SPICE OF LIFE

Cramped Her Style.—MRS. NOISE:—"Why did you leave your last place?"

COOK—"They was trying to live within their income."—*Life.*

Long-Distance Static.—A wireless amateur in Ottawa heard bagpipes broadcast from Aberdeen. Nevertheless, he is not giving up his hobby.—*The Humorist* (*London*).

Te-he-he!—"I'm surprized at your tailor turning you out like that."

"It's not his fault. He can never get the right measurements—I'm so ticklish!" —*The Passing Show* (*London*).

Whooping it up for the Home Town.—MADRID.—Foreign Minister Yanguas announces that Spanish government has agreed to support claim of Portland for permanent seat in League of Nations council.—*Portland Oregonian.*

You Don't Say So!—

ATTENTION!
LINCOLN SHARE HOLDERS
The last Monday of February this year comes on Tuesday, February 23

—*From an ad in a Massachusetts paper.*

The Proof.—SHE—"I showed father the verses you sent me! He was pleased with them!"

HE—"Indeed! What did he say?"

SHE—"He said he was delighted to find that I wasn't going to marry a poet!"—*The Continent.*

Another Infant Prodigy.—Governor Ritchie was born in Richmond, Virginia, August 29, 1876, the son of Judge Albert Ritchie. He was graduated with an A. B. degree from Johns Hopkins university of Maryland two years later and began to practise law in Baltimore.—*Personal item in a Southern paper.*

We Cure Indigestion.—"DEAR DOCTOR—My pet billy goat is seriously ill from eating a complete leather-bound set of Shakespeare. What do you prescribe?"

ANSWER—"Am sending LITERARY DIGEST by return mail."—F. R. L. —*Unidentified clipping forwarded by a subscriber in Pittsburgh, Pa.*

Baa, Baa, Yew Tree!—

Ewe Wood Wanted

The trade and Commerce Department is in receipt of an inquiry for ewe wood from a Michigan firm. This firm desires the wood for archery purposes. Any information relative to a supply of this wood should be left with the above department.—*From the official journal of the Portland* (*Ore.*) *Chamber of Commerce.*

Presence of Mind.—During the World War one of the great steamships that was used as a transport for soldiers was on her way across when a torpedo boat was sighted. In anticipation of the danger they were in all on board were lined up on deck.

There was a deathly hush for an instant, when suddenly from down the line a negro's voice rang out: "Is dar ennybody heah dat wants to buy a gold watch and chain?"—*Everybody's.*

Alarming.—EVE—"Mrs. De Trop has blue blood in her veins."

ADAM—"Has she taken anything for it?"—*Allston* (*Mass.*) *Recorder.*

Theological Query.—

DO ROLLED STOCKINGS, "PETTING"
MAKE A GIRL IMMORTAL?

—*Headline in a Kentucky paper.*

And Wrecks the Ship?—Every man should stick to his trade. When he goes prowling about in strange pastures he spoils the broth.—*Editorial brevity in a Michigan paper.*

Thirst in Kansas.—SHARON SPRINGS Kansas, Mar. 11—A yawning orator to-day was drinking up the headwaters of Smoky Hill River, a western Kansas stream. —*Rochester paper.*

Musical Item.—FAIR NEWSPAPER VISITOR—"And so you work in the composing room! Isn't that fine! Won't you sing something you've composed?"—*St. Louis Christian Advocate.*

Crime Note.—DAUGHTER—"Did you hear, dad, they've just caught the biggest hotel thief on the Riviera."

FATHER—"Oh? Which hotel did he run?"—*The Passing Show* (*London*).

Athletic Poultry.—Marshall Latshaw says the council has instructed him to enforce the ordinance against chickens running at large and riding bicycles on the sidewalks.—*News item in an Omak* (*Wash.*) *paper.*

You Can't Keep It Down.—Repertoire includes Dinora, Gilda, Juliette in "Romeo et Juliette," Lucia in "Lucia di Lammermoor," Lakme in "Lakme," Miami in "La Bohême."—*From a Musical item in a Miami paper.*

A Slight Precaution.—SON—"Can you sign your name with your eyes shut, daddy?"

FATHER—"Certainly!"

SON—"Well, shut your eyes and sign my school report."—*People's Journal.*

What the Bull Will Wear.—Any observing man who has attempted to pat a bull wearing a red necktie, has probably become fully aware, says a columnist, that color has its place in the field of action and reaction. —*Editorial Note in a California paper.*

A Sad Affair.—"This unfortunate young man had the misfortune to enlist in the Army. He is the only son of a widow who died childless, and his earnings maintained his aged father and infant brothers whose sole support he was."—*From a letter quoted in Recruiting News* (*Boston*).

Sizing Him Up.—HOSTESS (who is endeavoring to fill a gap in the entertainment)—"Mr. Madder, I'm sure you'll help us out with a song."

INDIFFERENTLY GROOMED BOHEMIAN—"Sorry, but I'm afraid my vocal efforts are confined to singing in my bath."

HOSTESS—"Oh, do sing; and I'll warn them that you're rather out of practise." —*The Humorist* (*London*).